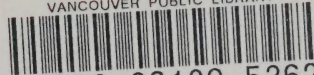




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BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION.

BULLETIN No. 17.

(Sixth Edition).

GAME ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISHES

—OF—

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.



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Honourable W. J. Bowser, K. C.,

Minister of Finance and Agriculture,

Victoria, B. C.:

Sir,—The undersigned has the honour to submit for your approval the fourth edition of Bulletin No. 17, Game of British Columbia.

The matter contained in former editions has been carefully revised and several new subjects have been added.

The bulk of the material was prepared by the Provincial Game Warden, who also furnished several of the photographs used in illustrating the Bulletin.

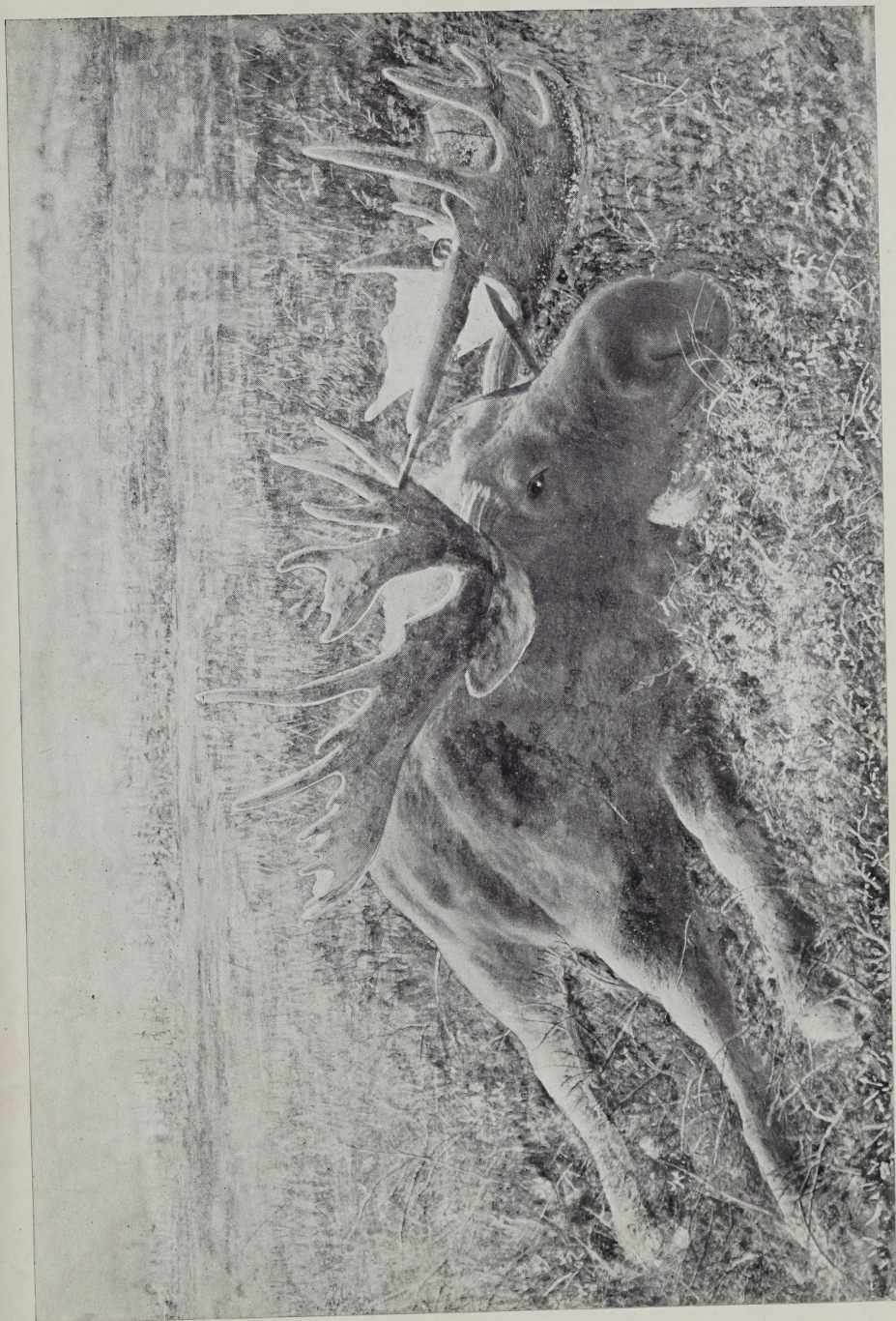
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK J. CLARKE,
Secretary, Bureau of Provincial Information.


YMA 9811 01809



CASSIAR MOOSE.

Killed on the Naulin River. Greatest spread, 60 inches; spread of tenders, 56 inches; number of points, 27.

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GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—:O:—

THE Province of British Columbia has an area, roughly speaking, 700 miles long by 400 miles wide. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska, on the north by Yukon, on the east by the Province of Alberta, and on the south by the United States. It is traversed by several ranges of mountains, all running from north to south, the principal being the Coast, Selkirk, and Rocky Mountains. These mountains form watersheds for a large number of rivers and lakes, the largest of which are the Fraser, Columbia, Thompson, Kootenay, Skeena, and Stikine Rivers.

The climate varies considerably, the coast being more humid, with little snow or frost. To the east of the Coast Range there is a dry belt, the rain and snowfall being light, and the winter, while considerably colder than on the coast, never severe. After the Selkirks are entered the snowfall gets heavier and the cold in winter increases. The climate is healthy everywhere; in fact, British Columbia is one vast health resort, and in the fall is especially delightful.

There are practically no poisonous insects or reptiles; and mosquitoes or flies disappear before the opening of the hunting season, and last, but by no means least, good water can be got even in the driest parts. Apart from the sporting attractions, a few weeks in the invigorating air of our mountains will prove one of the best tonics in the world to the tired and weary business man, and also to the invalid, especially those with lung troubles. Ladies can, and frequently do, enjoy going out into the wilds, and, what is more to the point, frequently return with fine trophies to show, including even grizzly bear.

Transportation in the interior is almost entirely by horses or canoe. On the coast horses cannot be used to any extent; launches on the sea and canoes on the river and streams are generally needed, and in some place supplies have to be carried on men's backs.

Vancouver Island and the coast to the west of the Coast Mountains are more or less densely timbered, and the mountains rough and hard to climb. To the east of the Coast Range, in the dry belt, while the mountains are high they are nothing like so rough, and horses can be generally taken up to their summits. The principal hunting grounds are generally sparsely timbered.

When the Selkirks are reached the mountains again become more rugged and the timber more dense, but as there are always hunting trails to be found, horses can generally be taken.

The majority of this vast country is still unsettled, some of it even unexplored, and in consequence in many places game is as plentiful as it ever was, and some species, notably moose, are in greater numbers than they were twenty years ago. Even in the more settled districts careful preservation during the past few years has had a wonderful result, so that even close to Vancouver, a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, deer and bear are frequently killed, while mountain goats still frequent the neighbouring mountains. There is no part of the Province where good sport of some kind cannot be obtained; in fact, it is one great game reserve. With the exception of antelope and musk ox, we have every species of big game that exists on this continent, even the rarest of them, in fair quantities; and in addition there are wild fowl and game birds of various species, some native and others acclimatised, that furnish sport, while the waters afford the finest trout and salmon fishing in the world; in fact, the sporting possibilities are so many and so varied that it would be impossible to exhaust them in an ordinary lifetime.

It must be noted, however, that game does not exist in such vast quantities that one can see herds of game of a dozen different species out in the open as in Africa. It is not a country for a man wishing to travel at his ease with a host of servants and make big bags at his leisure without exertion; but it is a country where the true sportsman, one who prizes his trophies on account of their rarity and the skill and endurance required to get them, can thoroughly enjoy his favourite pastime. While he may always hope to secure record specimens, he can generally be assured of getting a number of trophies of which he may well be proud.

During the past few years it has been the policy of the Government to preserve the game, and for this purpose a stringent game law has been enacted and is being rigidly enforced. Visitors are required to take out shooting and fishing licences and the number of head of game per gun is limited. It is therefore advisable that the intending hunter should obtain reliable information as to what he may and may not do before starting out, and thus avoid mistakes. Such information, as well as advice and assistance, can always be obtained by either calling on or writing to the Provincial Game Warden, Vancouver, B. C.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN.

Killed in South-East Kootenay. Base measurement, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of horn, 38 inches. There are plenty of these fine animals.

CASSIAR.

This is, without doubt, the best game district in the Province; it is also the most inaccessible and expensive. The game comprises Stone's mountain sheep and caribou in numbers; moose fairly plentiful and increasing in number; goats in abundance; black and grizzly bears, wolves and beaver. To get into this country you must be in Vancouver or Victoria not later than the end of the first week in August. From these cities by C. P. R. steamer (leaves every ten days) to Wrangel; from there by the Hudson's Bay Company's river steamer up the Stikine River to Telegraph Creek (about 160 miles). At Telegraph Creek you can outfit and obtain guides and pack-horses. It takes from six to eight days to get into the heart of the best game country. If you are not in time to catch the river steamer you will have to charter a canoe and Indian crew at Wrangel, which will cost from \$150 to \$200. From Vancouver or Victoria to Wrangel the fare is about \$22; from Wrangel to Telegraph Creek, \$15; baggage free but meals extra on river boats.

COAST OF MAINLAND AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The principal game consists of wapiti on the Island and goat and bear up the big inlets on the Mainland. Black-tailed deer can be got almost anywhere, but have better heads up the inlets. Ducks, geese, snipe and both willow and blue grouse are extremely plentiful in many places. You can outfit at either Vancouver or Victoria.

SAVONAS.

On the main line of the C. P. R. is a good place to go for blue grouse; also, within a few miles, there is splendid wild fowl shooting and a fair quantity of mule deer. There is a very fair hotel there, and it is a good place for a man with limited time, or who does not feel equal to making the more arduous journeys.

BRIDGE RIVER AND CHILCOTIN.

These are favourite hunting grounds, as the country is suitable for horses, the climate splendid, and the mountains not too thickly timbered. The game consists of the *Ovis Montana* or big-horn, goat, grizzly and black bear, mule deer, and in parts of Chilcotin caribou are plentiful. To get there, you can go to Lytton on the C. P. R., and from there by stage to Lillooet, where guides and horses can be obtained. This place is the handiest for the Bridge River country. For Chilcotin, get off at Ashcroft, and



A favourite spot for big rams in East Kootenay. Just before this photograph was taken there were two big rams lying under the snow-capped mountains. Wapiti were seen in the valley about the same time.

from there go by stage to Clinton, where you can obtain everything you want; or, if you choose, you can outfit at Ashcroft and ride all the way. J. Russell, Deputy Game Warden for the Lillooet District, reports having counted, during a six days' trip in April of 1907, 844 head of deer and 242 head of sheep, making a total of 1,086 head of game. It must, however, be remembered that this was in the spring after an extremely hard winter, when the game had congregated on their winter range.

OKANAGAN.

The northern portion of this district still has a good many cariboo, and in places goat, deer and bear are easily obtained. On Okanagan Lake there is still a small band of sheep, a few deer, and very good wild fowl and prairie chicken shooting. To get to the cariboo grounds, go to Sicamous, on the C. P. R., and from there to Mara, on the Vernon branch, or even right in to Vernon.

EAST KOOTENAY.

This district has the greatest variety of game of any in the Province; to the east of the Columbia River there are moose, wapiti (still a close season), big-horn sheep, mountain goat, mule deer, white-tailed deer, also both black and grizzly bear. To the west of the Columbia River caribou are to be found in fair numbers.

Travelling is done almost entirely on horseback, and owing to the valleys being densely timbered the trails have to be followed.

Moose are now allowed to be shot, and in places are quite plentiful. Sheep are found in fair numbers, but owing to the big rams living on the rough, broken mountains (in great contrast to the Lillooet and northern sheep), hunting them is arduous work. It is a magnificent grizzly bear district, more especially in the spring.

The outfitting places are Golden, on the main line of the C. P. R.; Windermere, on Windermere Lake; Michel, Fernie and Cranbrook, on the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R.

WEST KOOTENAY.

Nelson, a picturesque and thriving town, is a most attractive sporting centre. In close proximity to the town some fine trout fishing can be obtained, and a short distance away the big, land-locked steelhead, running in weight from 10 lbs. to 25 lbs., gives splendid sport to those who care for trolling.

Deer and bear may be obtained within a few minutes of town, and goat and caribou within a few days' travel.

CARIBOO.

From Quesnel up to Fort George, on the Fraser River, game is not very plentiful, though close to the river a few bear and deer may be found, and in some places a few miles away there are caribou. However, some 70 miles up the river from Fort George the "Grand Canyon" is passed, and then a magnificent moose country is reached and extends as far as the Little Smoky River. From reliable reports received, it is probable that there are more moose to the square mile than in any other part of the continent, and every year their numbers seem to increase. So far the country has never been hunted except by a few prospectors. Whether the horns attain the large size of the Cassiar moose has yet to be determined, but some very fine heads have been seen. In this district caribou are very plentiful on the higher plateaux, and in places both grizzly and black bear are numerous.

At the present time all travelling would be done by canoe, and a great deal of the moose hunting in like manner. The lower levels are heavily timbered and hard to hunt in, but on the higher plateaux there are big stretches of meadow and sparsely timbered country.

There are several ways of getting into this district. One is from Kamloops by pack-train; another is from Donald, down the Columbia River, and then up Canoe River; and a third from Ashcroft by stage to Quesnel, then by water up the river, or on to Barkerville, and then by pack-horse across to the Fraser River.

KAMLOOPS.

Kamloops is, at the present time, most famous for the splendid trout fishing that is to be obtained in its vicinity, Fish Lake being especially favoured by one of the gamest trout in the Province. It is also well worthy of not as a big-game centre, as mule deer are found in close proximity, while by a longer journey to the Clearwater River caribou and bear can be got. There is also at times fair wild fowl shooting in the neighbourhood.

GUIDES, COST OF OUTFITTING, ETC.

It is absolutely necessary to have a guide, and not only must you have a guide, but he must be a really good man. I strongly advise anybody preparing for a hunting trip in this country to make an effort to secure the very best man that can be got, and not to hesitate to pay a good price to a good man. All the success met with will depend absolutely on the guide. There is a large quantity of game in the country, but as the most highly prized,



DEVIL'S NOTCH, EAST KOOTENAY.
One of the spots where sheep take refuge when disturbed.

such as mountain sheep, moose, etc., have their favourite haunts, unless your guide is thoroughly up to his work you might hunt for weeks and not see an animal, yet all the time be within easy distance of them.

Guides should be engaged some time beforehand, as the best men are always in demand. Indian guides are always to be had, and there are some very good men amongst them, but others are by no means reliable, and are easily offended by a man who does not know how to deal with them. In Cassiar most of the guides are Indians, and it would be well for anybody going there to get the man who outfits him to engage a guide for him.

On no account engage a guide without making inquiries about him. Our best guides are a superior class of men and it is always a pleasure to be out with them; but there are many so-called guides who will take anybody out who will engage them at any price, and who have no knowledge of their business. Such men as these will go for \$2 a day, or whatever you may choose to pay them. The best men generally have complete outfits and prefer to contract by the day or trip. They will supply everything except rifles, ammunition and liquor. This is really the cheapest way, as it saves the costs of tents, cooking outfit, etc., which is not likely to be used after the trip is over. The cost of contracting for a party would vary considerably, according to the district, number of the party, kind of game required, and length of time out.

Cassiar is the most expensive, unless you go on an out-of-the-way trip, as horse-hire is \$2 a day per animal, and wages and provisions are also high.

The following is a rough estimate of what it would cost for a six weeks' trip in Cassiar, from the time you leave Telegraph Creek till you return to the coast: For one man, \$1,300 to \$1,400; for two men, about \$1,200 each; for three men, about \$1,100 each. These figures should include a guide for each member of the party, and for more than one man there would be a camp cook.

In Lillooet and Chilcotin the cost would be a great deal less. For a party of two or three the cost per man a day would be from \$12.50 to \$15. In these districts pack-horses are cheap, and can be obtained for 50 cents a day; saddle-horses, 75 cents a day.

In Kootenay expenses will be higher, as horses are hard to get, and expensive.

For hunting deer and goats on the coast, the cost of a trip amounts to very little, as all the travelling is done in boats, from which lengthy trips are not often necessary.



PALLISER RIVER.

A good place for Moose. Wapiti numerous further down stream. Goat, Sheep and Grizzly Bear to be found in the neighbourhood.

Hunting wapiti on Vancouver Island will not be expensive, but Indians to paddle a canoe and then act as packers will have to be engaged.

USEFUL HINTS.

A few words about clothes will not be out of place. Do not, on any account, bring an extensive stock; nearly everything that is purchased here will be found more suitable to the country than if bought elsewhere. About all you want to bring with you is a couple of suits of khaki, or some such material. Have the jacket, with plenty of pockets, made very loose so as to allow a sweater to be worn underneath. Knickerbockers are recommended; they should be made very loose and not laced or buttoned at the knee, as you require perfect freedom to climb in comfort. Do not bring field-boots, but low boots, preferably oil-tanned, of medium weight, but with broad soles capable of carrying a few big nails. Putties or stockings can be worn. A couple of sweaters will be a great comfort, and a couple of pairs of rubber-soled boots for stalking are a necessity for those who are unable to wear moccasins, as nailed boots make too much noise. On the coast you will require oilskins and gum-boots or thigh-waders, and plenty of woollen underclothing. Nearly every kind of rifle, gun and ammunition can be purchased here, and as cheap, or cheaper, than elsewhere.

The information given is necessarily curtailed, but anybody coming here can get all the detailed information he requires about every sort of sport and the best place to obtain it, by calling on or writing to the Provincial Game Warden, Fairfield Block, Vancouver.

SPORT ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Very few people actually realise what a splendid game country British Columbia is, and that from year's end to year's end either gun, rifle or rod can be used, so that a man who is fond of both fishing and shooting can always find something to tax his skill. Of course, the amount of success will, to a certain extent, depend on the man himself; and even with the best of men there will be blank days, but the average for the whole year round will be found to compare favourably with the best countries in the world. Where else could you go and find such a variety of game for both rifle and gun, combined with such trout and salmon fishing? It would take a good-sized book to describe each branch of the sport to be



WHITE RIVER, EAST KOOTENAY.
This valley is alive with Wapiti.

obtained, and the best places to obtain it. I will, however, give an idea of how an all-round sportsman, with a year to spare, can occupy his time in this country.

It does not matter at what time of the year you come, but, presuming you are going to start on big game, it would be as well to be here early in August. This would enable you to make your preparations and get into the Cassiar country by the Hudson's Bay Company's boat, which generally leaves Wrangel between the 10th and 25th of August. Cassiar is undoubtedly the best game district that is at all easy of access in the Province. You will not get any wapiti or deer there, but if you can do a good day's walk and are even a moderate shot, I think you could hardly fail to get good specimens of moose, caribou, mountain sheep, goats, and even bear, both black and grizzly. I should not, however, advise your spending any of your time after bear while in the interior. If you want to hunt them, do so while returning down to the Stikine River (which will have to be by canoe or boat, as the water is too low for steamers), as the bear will then be feeding on the salmon on the higher reaches of the rivers. It is, however, not advisable to do much bear hunting at this time of the year, as the fur is not as good as in the spring, when there is nothing in season but bear, cougars and wolves.

With any sort of luck you should reach the heart of the hunting grounds as soon as the season opens. When you are there, go for the sheep first of all. You are allowed to kill three of these animals, but only two of any one species. It would be better, however, not to kill more than two in the Cassiar, and be content with stone sheep; or if you are far enough north, one stone sheep and one saddle-back, as you may have a chance later on at the big-horn. Stick to the sheep till you have all you want, then try for the goats; these animals are very easily shot and should not take up much of your time. Then move off to the caribou grounds, which, with reasonable luck, should be reached by the end of the month at the latest. Caribou and moose have now entirely freed their horns of velvet and are in their prime. Unless you are set upon getting very fine heads, you should have specimens of caribou by the end of the first week in October. Then put in a good ten days after moose.

By this time it would be only reasonable to expect that you would have bagged two sheep, two goats, two caribou and most probably a moose. The chances are you would also have run across a bear or two while travelling.

Parties aggregating twenty-one men hunted in Cassiar in 1906, and killed 17 moose, 63 sheep, 29 caribou, 17 goats, 6 grizzly bears, 11 black bears and several foxes, including one black and one cross fox—an average of nearly seven heads of big game to each gun.

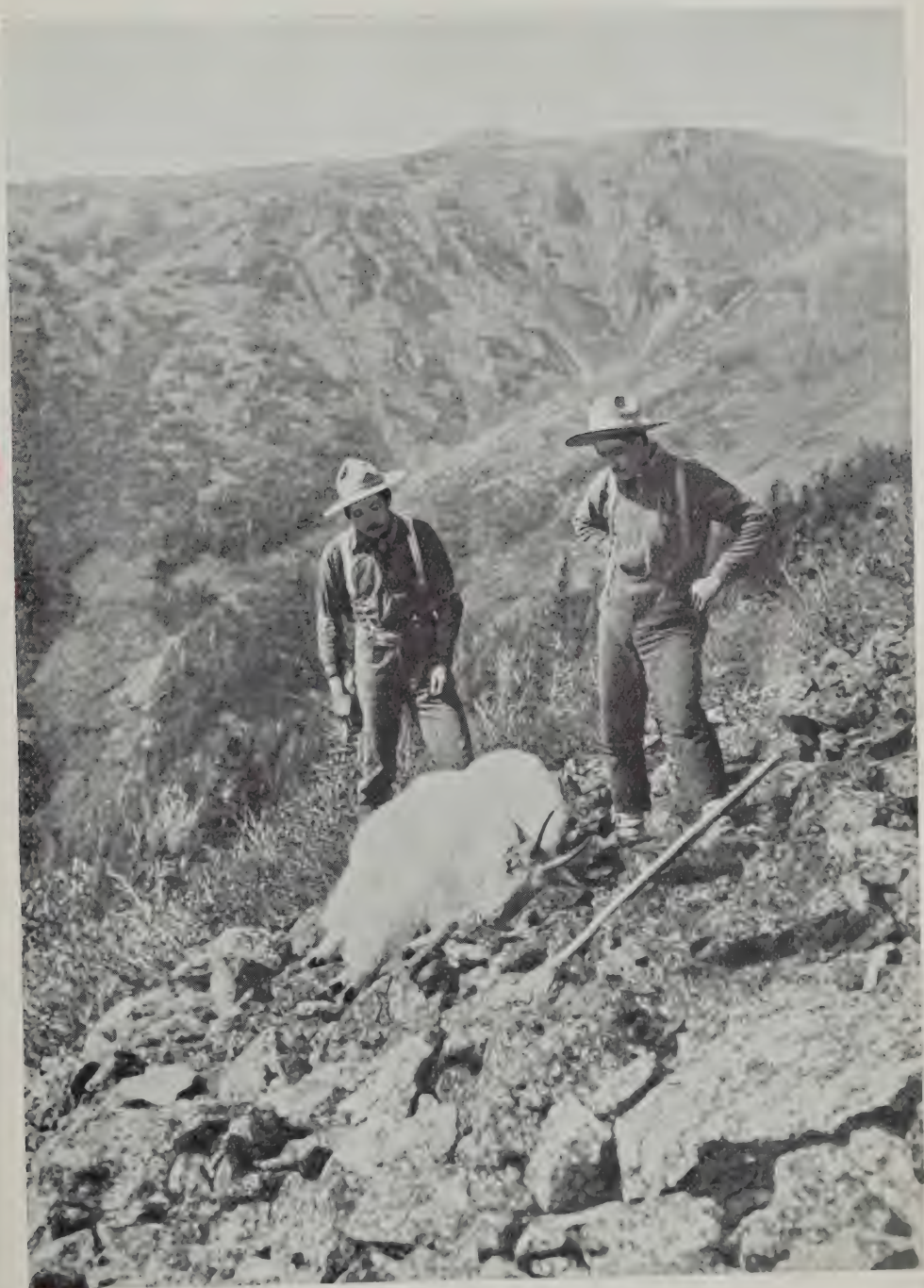
In 1907, twenty-six men hunted in Cassiar. Of these, two returned through ill-health, and the heads of a third were not counted; the remaining twenty-four killed the following total head of game: Moose, 18; caribou, 62; sheep, 55; goats, 35; grizzly bear, 6; and black bear, 6: an average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ head to each gun. This total includes a $65\frac{1}{2}$ -inch moose, a $62\frac{1}{2}$ -inch moose, and a 55-inch moose, the latter a perfect beauty. The best caribou were a 41-pointer, a 39-pointer, and a 37-pointer.

In 1908, the average head of game killed was seven to the gun, and this year, 1909, a little better. Among the principal trophies taken away may be mentioned Mr. Millais's caribou of 53 points; Baron von Brockhausen's record stone sheep, with a length of $44\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which just beat that of Mr. Fleischmann of 44 inches. Mr. P. N. Graham had the best moose with $61\frac{3}{4}$ inches spread. There were three others with a spread of 60 inches, and Mr. Allin's goat with a length of 11 inches.

The beginning of November should find you back at Wrangel, and if you have not secured a moose, and very much desire one, you might go north to Skagway, and from there to Atlin; an excellent country, where you should get your moose, and very likely a bear or two.

If you do not go north after you get back to Wrangel, take the first boat back to Victoria or Vancouver, and thence by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Lytton, stage to Lillooet, and be off up Bridge River. You will not have a great deal of time to spare, but should manage to get in ten days' hunting, and in that time you ought to have no difficulty in getting a common big-horn, and some good heads of mule deer. Should you have taken too long in getting down from the north you will have to content yourself with mule deer alone.

When you have finished this hunt it will be well on to the end of November, and then is the time to go after wapiti on Vancouver Island. The season for these animals does not end until December 15th, so you will have plenty of time to get back to the coast and up to Alert Bay. From this place take a canoe and go up the Nimpkish River or cross over to Quatsino Sound by the trail. You will have to decide on which way you go according to what guides you can get at Alert Bay. It will take from two to three days to get



ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT.

into the best wapiti grounds, but when once you get there, if you have the luck to get a small fall of snow, you should meet with success.

At the end of December about the only big game left to hunt will be the cougar and wolves; bears will have denned up. Cougars are numerous all over the Island. About the best place for you to hunt them would be Salmon River or Campbell River (south of Alert Bay), where you will also get some splendid duck and goose shooting. I should, however, advise you to leave the wild fowl alone till you have had a good try for cougar. To get these animals you must engage a man who has a hound or dog of some kind that has plenty of grit, and will hunt them. You will also have a chance to get a timber wolf while you are after cougar. At the end of January, if you are tired of being out in the woods, and want a little more comfort, you might go to Campbell River. There is a very fair hotel there, and any amount of duck and geese within a short distance of the hotel.

Trolling for spring salmon will have been on, more or less, from December, but from March until May it is about at its best. The best place I know of for spring fishing is in the vicinity of Port Simpson; you will catch a good many fish right in the harbour, within half a mile of the hotel, but the best water is in Work Channel, about five miles off. The fish in this vicinity run from 20 to 60 lbs., and as they are in the pink of condition you will find the sport well worth going for. If you do not feel like going so far north, you will get fair fishing at many places on the coast. At Sechart, which is close to Vancouver, there is a comfortable hotel and fair fishing; or even in Vancouver Narrows you will get some sport.

Trout fishing commences on March 25th, and at the very beginning of the season the famous steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*), running from 10 to 15 lbs. in weight, and one of the gamest fish that swims, can be caught by spinning, but as a rule they will not rise to the fly until July. One of the best streams I know of for this fish is the Coquihalla, close to Hope; the Che-ak-anus, up the Squamish Valley, is also good. Both these places are easily reached from Vancouver, and a few days could thus be pleasantly spent, as sometimes, in addition to the steelhead, good sport may be had with the cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout.

From the middle to the end of April, according to whether it is an early or late spring, you must be ready for bear. At this time of the year there is generally snow in the dense forests, but it

leaves the old "slides" (places where there have been avalanches, or, as they are locally called, "snow-slides"), and the bears having just come out of their dens with their pelts in prime condition, spend a good deal of their time feeding on these slides, the black bear on the coast coming right down to the beach to feed on the young grass growing just above high-water mark. There is also about this time a run of small fish called oolachans, which attract the black bear. The best time to hunt is early in the morning and late in the evening, though one may chance to see them at any time of the day. Good binoculars are essential, as you must examine all the slides and grassy places from a distance; above all, watch the wind as the bear's power of scent is as good, if not better, than the sheep's.

As to the best place to go, there are thousands of black bear all along the coast, and their pelts are finer than those of the interior. Up the inlets there are plenty of grizzlies; their fur, on the other hand, is inferior to those of the interior, unless you go very far north.

For grizzly alone I recommend Kootenay, or the head-waters of Bridge River, in the Lillooet country; but for a man who wishes to get first-rate black bear and not such good grizzly, and do some salmon fishing as well, any of the large inlets north of Queen Charlotte Sound would do.

After the end of June you will have to content yourself with trout fishing for a month or six weeks. There are many splendid streams, but possibly the Oyster River, on Vancouver Island, is about as good and handy as any, and you might put in a month there. In July the salmon fishing will be on at Campbell River, and you certainly ought to go there. The time of the arrival of the fish varies a good deal, but there are generally cohos running early in July, and the huge tyee salmon about a fortnight to three weeks later. The salmon fishing will keep you going till it is time to prepare for the opening of the shooting season.

This sketch of how a man could spend a year here could, of course, be varied a great deal according to individual taste. For instance, some men might not care about so much big-game shooting; they could then exercise their skill on snipe, pheasant, prairie chicken, grouse or other varieties; others might get tired of fishing, then they might try their hand at mountaineering in the Rockies or Selkirks, or take a yacht and go for a cruise among the islands.

There are a thousand-and-one ways of spending the time, so that a man, whatever his tastes, is sure to find some sort of sport or pleasure to suit him, and make his visit a most enjoyable one.



TIMBER WOLF.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

MOOSE.

Moose (*Alces gigas*).—Moose are very plentiful throughout the northern interior, but the biggest and best heads are obtained in Cassiar District. In the neighbourhood of Atlin there is excellent hunting, as also near Telegraph Creek, on the Stikine. An excellent moose country can be easily reached from Fort George, on the Fraser River, by a week's canoe trip. This district is not so pleasant to hunt in as the Cassiar country, owing to the amount of timber, but it probably has more moose to the square mile than any other part of the continent.

Twenty years ago moose were comparatively scarce in both the above-mentioned districts, but they have rapidly increased in numbers and every year better sport can be obtained.

In North-East Kootenay there have always been a few moose, but until recently they were so scarce that their existence was doubtful. For the past four years there has been a close season, but this year, owing to the rapid increase, an open season was declared, though only one bull was allowed to each man. As trophies they are not to be compared to the northern moose, but they compare favourably with those in the eastern part of Canada.

WAPITI.

Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).—At one time this magnificent animal existed in large numbers throughout the whole of the southern part of the Province; even where the City of Vancouver stands to-day old antlers are frequently picked up. Owing to a severe epidemic, followed by a hard winter, they were almost exterminated. Since then they have, in a great measure, been replaced by mule deer, which, during the reign of the wapiti, were very scarce.

On Vancouver Island there are still a good many left, and every year some fine heads are obtained. Any one who can stand a rough trip in the dense forests can be reasonably sure of securing a good head. Owing, however, to a big decrease in numbers, it is highly probable a close season will be declared after 1910. East Kootenay District also was not affected by the epidemic, but owing to wholesale slaughter by the Indians they were thought at one

time to have disappeared. In 1905 a close season for wapiti was declared, and every effort made to protect them, with the result that they increased to such an extent that a short open season will probably be allowed in 1911, when good sport will be a certainty. The East Kootenay wapiti is the equal of any on the continent.

CARIBOU.

Black or Mountain Caribou (*Rangifer montanus*).—The mountain caribou is fairly plentiful in parts of the Selkirks, from the United States boundary line to probably as far north as 54 degrees. In Chilcotin there are a good many, but probably the best grounds can be reached from Quesnel or Fort George. For those who cannot take such lengthy trips, Revelstoke, on the C. P. R. main line, is within a day's journey of a fair caribou range; also from Mara, on the branch line to Vernon, and from Wilmer, on the Columbia River, caribou are to be got in a few days' journey. They are, however, nothing like so plentiful as in the two first-named districts.

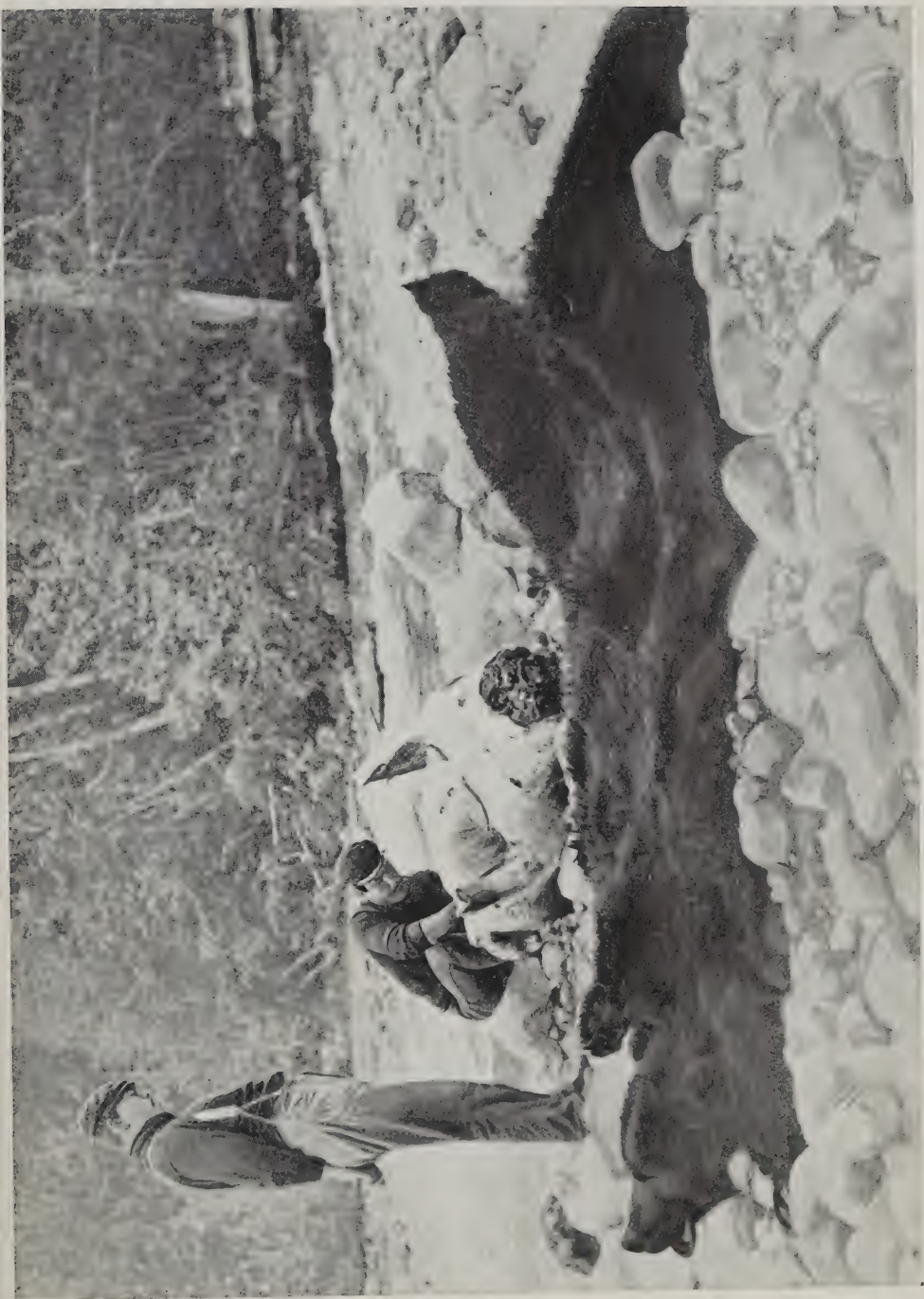
Osborn's Caribou (*Rangifer osborni*).—This caribou is very easily found in the Cassiar District, where big bands are still frequently seen. It is claimed that the Cassiar caribou are the finest on the continent. Telegraph Creek, on the Stikine River, is the best starting point, but Atlin is good.

DEER.

Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).—They are more or less plentiful all through the southern part of the Province to the east of the Coast Range. Lillooet, Chilcotin, and parts of East Kootenay are the best places to hunt them. They are not often seen north of 54 degrees, but seem to be gradually working farther north.

White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).—Chiefly found in the bottom lands to the east of the Coast Range, and south of the main line of the C. P. R. There are also some in the Babine Range, and a few on the Fraser River, between Quesnel and Fort George. At one time fairly plentiful, but owing to the advance of settlement they are less numerous. There are probably more in South-East Kootenay than anywhere else. They are also to be found in the Okanagan and Yale Districts.

Columbian or Coast Deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*).—This deer is extremely numerous all along the coast and Vancouver Island, and, in fact, on all the islands except the Queen Charlotte Group. Not often found to the east of the Coast Range. The best heads are obtained on the mainland.



GRIZZLY BEAR. Killed near Bella Coola.

176053

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Big-horn (*Ovis canadensis*).—The big-horn reaches its highest stage of development in the Rocky Mountains, and in South-East Kootenay is still quite plentiful. There used to be a good number in parts of the Gold Range in the Okanagan, and on the eastern slope of the Coast Range, in the Ashnola Mountains. In both these districts they have been so decimated that they have been protected for some years. In Ashnola District there has been a large increase, and an open season may be allowed in a year or two.

In the Lillooet District, also, on the eastern slope of the Coast Range, there is a fine big sheep range, and they are found there in large numbers. In this district, owing to their range being a beautiful open and generally rolling country, sheep-stalking is one of the finest of sports. During 1909 nearly everybody hunting in that district got good rams.

While the Lillooet sheep are said to be the same as those in the Rockies, they, and also the Okanagan and Ashnola sheep, in a minor degree, differ in size and the shape of their horns, having a much greater spread and finer points with smaller base measurements, almost similar to the stone sheep, whereas the Rocky Mountain sheep's horns are more massive and compact; the latter have their habitat on more rugged mountains, and are often found on the same range as the mountain goat.

Ovis stonci.—This northern variety of sheep is probably the most abundant of all our sheep, and is very easily obtained in Cassiar. From Telegraph Creek there is a fair sheep range a few miles away, but the best sheep grounds are some little distance off. In this district there are still sheep ranges practically unhunted.

Ovis fannini (saddle-back).—Plentiful in the neighbourhood of Atlin. The south end of Atlin Lake is as good a place as any.

Ovis dalli, or Yukon Sheep.—This sheep is found in numbers from the south end of Teslin Lake all through the country away to the MacMillan River. Teslin Lake can be reached either from Telegraph Creek or Atlin, the latter recommended.

The two above-mentioned sheep are closely related, and sometimes all three varieties are found in the same band. Their horns are not so massive as the common big-horn, but for spread and fine points cannot be beaten.

GOATS.

Mountain Goat (*Oreamus montana*).—Goats are very numerous all over the Province, wherever there are high mountains. On the coast they are in even greater numbers than in the interior. They

can be found on the mountains close to Vancouver. At the head of Jervis Inlet, or almost anywhere on Bute Inlet, they can be seen from the sea with a good pair of field-glasses. They are not found on the islands except in exceptional places, such as Pitt Island, which is only a short distance from the mainland.

BEARS.

Grizzly Bear (*Ursus horribilis*).—Found all over the mainland, but not on Vancouver Island. Very plentiful in parts of the interior, especially so in Lillooet, East Kootenay and Cariboo Districts. They are most plentiful in the northern portion of the Province. The Naas, the Stikine, and the Skeena Rivers are all very good, as also most of the long inlets.

The best time to hunt bear is in the spring, just as soon as the snow has gone off the old slides on the mountains, and a little remains in the timber. Northern Coast bears come out between the middle and the end of April, according to the weather; in the interior generally a week or ten days later.

Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).—The so-called black bear, which frequently varies in colour from a light brown to glossy black, is to be found everywhere. They are most plentiful on Vancouver Island and the coast. When the salmon are running up the small streams they live almost entirely on these fish, and are easily found by watching the streams in the evening or the early morning.

White Bear (*Ursus kermodei*).—Most of the specimens have come from Gribble Island and that vicinity, but an odd white bear (whether distinct specimens or merely freaks) has been obtained in many localities.

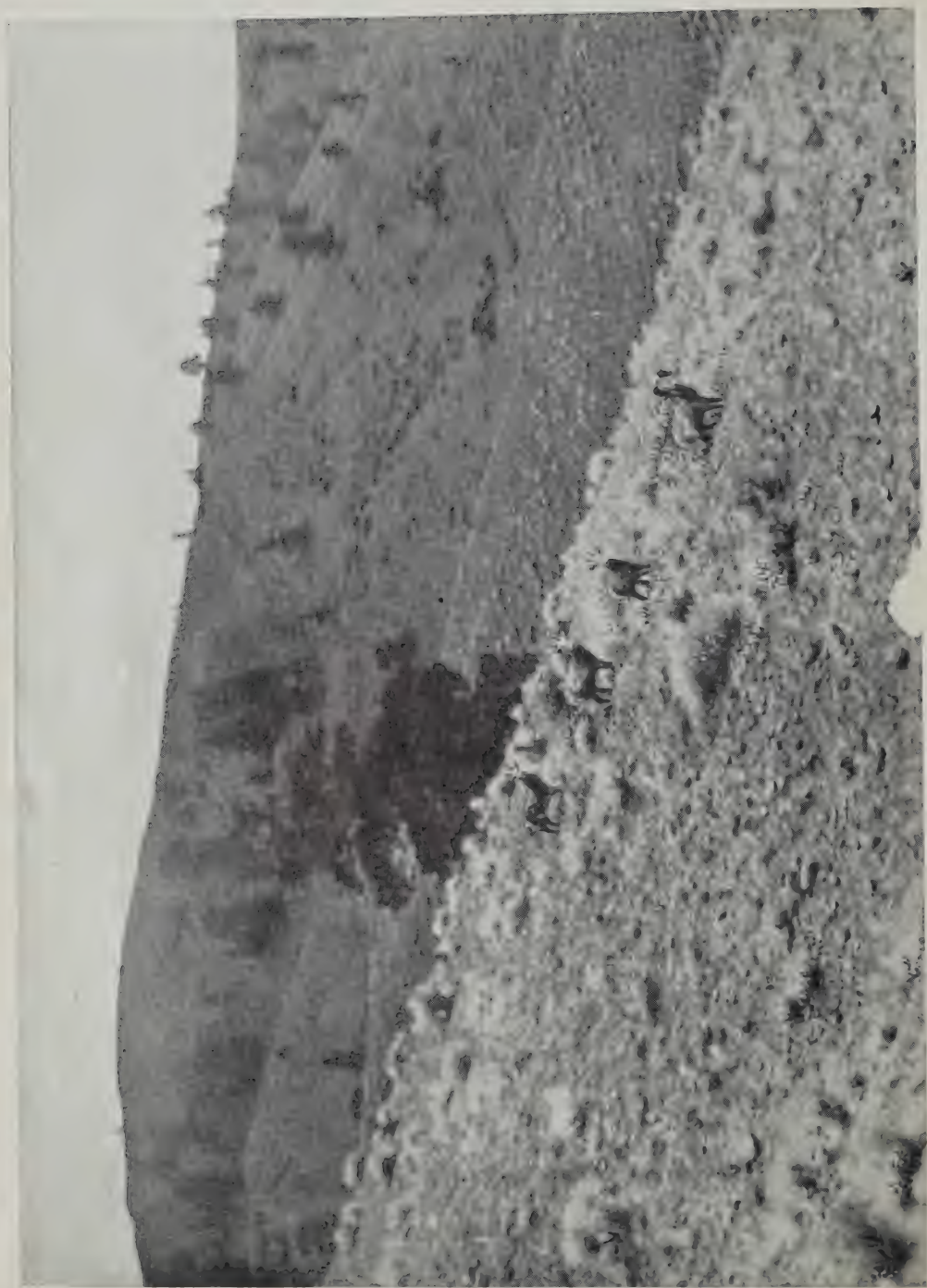
WOLVES.

Timber Wolf (*Canis occidentalis*).—Found more or less all over the Province, but particularly numerous on Vancouver Island and along the northern coast. They are enormous animals, probably the biggest of the wolf family, and vary greatly in colour from almost entire black to grizzly grey, and from brindled brown to yellow.

Coyote (*Canis latrans*).—More or less plentiful throughout the interior.

THE CAT FAMILY.

Cougar, Mountain Lion, Panther (*Felis concolor*).—Extremely plentiful on Vancouver Island and some parts of the mainland; notably so in the Okanagan and Boundary District. They have been killed as far north as 54 degrees, but are not plentiful.



LONE CABIN CR.

Cassidy Sheep (Oats Stoner). Typical sheep range.

Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).—May be found anywhere on the mainland, but most numerous in the interior.

Wild Cat (*Lynx fuscus*).—Fairly common on the mainland in the vicinity of the coast. A few are to be found in the interior, even so far north as Yukon.

FOXES.

Black Fox, Silver Fox, Cross Fox (*Vulpes decussata*), Common Fox.—All the species of fox are confined to the northern interior. The common fox is very numerous.

OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).—Found everywhere in the Province, both on the mainland and the islands. Are not allowed to be taken.

Musk Rat (*Fiber zibethicus*).—Found almost everywhere, but most numerous at the mouth of the Fraser River.

Sea Otter (*Enhydra lutris*).—Very scarce. A few specimens are taken nearly every year by the Haida Indians in Hecate Straits, and occasionally one or two on the west coast of Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Land Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).—Found more or less everywhere, but only in a few places in the north can they be considered as plentiful.

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).—There are quantities of these animals all along the coast and for some distance up the rivers.

Marten (*Mustela caurina*).—Found on both the mainland and the islands. The best skins are obtained in the north.

Mink (*Lutreola zibethicus*).—Most plentiful on the coast, but are found more or less throughout the Province.

Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*).—Principally confined to the mainland, but a few specimens are taken on Vancouver Island.

Badger (*Tanidea americana*).—Found throughout the interior.

Porcupine (*Erethizon epixanthus*).—Found everywhere on the mainland.

Northern Hare (*Lepus americanus*).—Extremely plentiful in the north and more or less so everywhere.

Jack Rabbit (*Lepus texianus*).—Not plentiful; have been taken in the Okanagan District.

Baird's Hare (*Lepus bairdii*).—Not plentiful; have been taken in the Okanagan District.



WAPITI CALLING.

Little Chief Hare (*Lagomys*).—Found on the mainland; plentiful in East Kootenay.

Polecat, Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogala phenax latrions*).—Common on the mainland.

Skunk (*Mephitis spissigrada*).—Common on the mainland.

Weasel (*Putoris steator*).—Found throughout the Province.

Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*).—Occasionally taken in Hecate Strait.

Hair Seal (*Phoca vitulina*).—Very plentiful all along the coast and for some distance up the large rivers.

Sea Lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).—Fairly plentiful on the coast north of 51 degrees.

WILD FOWL.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

At the right time and at the right place magnificent shooting may be had, and there is no part of the Province where a few birds cannot be bagged during the season. Until the end of October the shooting is generally better in the country to the east of the Coast Range, when the frost usually drives the birds down to the coast. In the upper country, about the choicest ground is some hundred miles or so up the Cariboo Road from Ashcroft. The summer range, near Savonas, usually affords good sport, and good shooting can usually be had from any of the following places: Sicamous, Salmon Arm, Shuswap, or Okanagan Landing. After October you can get good shooting almost anywhere on the coast, provided you go some little distance away from the settled districts. On the mainland, the head of Bute Inlet is as good a place as any; almost all the inlets furnish shooting. At Sechelt there is fair shooting. On Vancouver Island there are numerous spots where good wild fowl shooting may be had; amongst them may be mentioned the Campbell and Salmon Rivers.

SNIFE.

There is splendid snipe shooting every year, though some years are better than others. As many as 37½ brace have been bagged by one gun in a short day's shooting; bags of from 15 to 20 brace are about the average for the best part of the season. These bags might be easily doubled, but I never heard of anybody taking out sufficient cartridges to shoot much more than half a day. The best



A remarkable White Sheep (*Ovis Dalli*). Probably record head.

snipe grounds are close to Vancouver. Lulu Island can be reached in less than an hour by the electric cars, which run every hour. Pitt Meadows is an hour's ride by train. Ladner's Landing takes an hour and a half to reach, and Hatzic and Sumas about two hours. All these places afford good sport. There is also some fair snipe shooting within easy reach of Victoria.

GROUSE.

Prairie Chicken (Columbia sharp-tailed grouse).—These birds are only found in the dry belt to the east of the Coast Range. They are fairly numerous in certain spots, and, except in the first few days of the season, when they are apt to be too tame, give splendid sport. About the best place for them is some seventy miles up the Cariboo Road. Good shooting can also be obtained in the Nicola and Okanagan Districts.

Willow Grouse.—The willow grouse is more or less plentiful all over the southern part of the Province, more especially on some of the islands in the Gulf, and in the crab-apple bottoms in the Lower Fraser Valley. It is not generally considered to be a very sporting bird, as, at the beginning of the season, it often flies into the nearest tree and gives a pot shot. However, if you go after them in the latter part of the season, when they have become a bit wild, you will find, even with birds very plentiful, that they are by no means easy to shoot.

Blue Grouse.—Two varieties are well worthy of a great deal of attention. During October they find their way to the tops of the ranges, and when flushed on a hillside nearly always fly down-hill at a tremendous pace, giving one of the hardest kinds of shots. They are found all over the Province, and are especially numerous in the Nicola and Okanagan Districts. They are also plentiful on Vancouver Island and adjoining islands.

Ptarmigan.—These birds are not found in any great numbers in the southern part of the Province, though a few may always be seen on the tops of very high mountains. In the neighbourhood of Atlin they arrive in numbers about the end of September, and some splendid shooting can be had, and anybody going to the north ought to be prepared for a day or two after them. There are two or three varieties of these birds; the one that is found in the greatest number is the rock ptarmigan, a very small bird that often goes in flocks of a hundred or more. They are found high up on the mountains, and are generally too tame to afford much sport.

The black-tailed ptarmigan is, however, a bird for the sportsman; he is a little larger than the above-mentioned variety, and is found lower down the mountains. He inhabits the scrub-willow bottoms, and wherever there is a little water these birds will be found. They are not so numerous as the other species, but are wilder, and on a stormy day fly well, and will tax the skill of the best of shots.

All the ptarmigan frequent certain places, and it is necessary to have a man acquainted with their haunts, as otherwise you might spend several days and not see a bird, unless you had great luck. Bags will vary from 10 to 25 brace per gun a day.

PHEASANTS.

These birds are protected, but there is always an open season proclaimed by Order in Council for about two months during October and November. Very good shooting can be had close to Vancouver and Victoria, but as the best of it is preserved by owners of land, it would be as well to make arrangements before starting.

CAPERCAILZIE AND BLACK GAME.

In September, 1906, forty-six black game and thirty capercailzie were imported from Denmark by a committee of resident sportsmen, assisted by contributions of game-lovers in Great Britain and the United States. Only two birds were lost on the voyage, but seventeen more died shortly after arrival; the surviving fifty-seven were distributed as follows:—

Quamichan Lake, Vancouver Island.—Three cock and six hen black game.

Saturna Island.—Four cock and six hen black game.

Nicomen, fifty miles east of Vancouver.—Four cock and twelve hen black game.

Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island.—Five cock and nine hen capercailzie.

Lake Buntzen, near Vancouver.—Three cock and five hen capercailzie.

Of the black game turned out at Quamichan Lake, two of the cocks died and one was accidentally killed, but they were replaced by three others imported from Denmark in the spring of 1907.

From all available information the liberated birds are thriving in the new surroundings, and in time their progeny will, it is hoped, prove an important addition to the game birds of British Columbia.



VANCOUVER ISLAND WAPITI.

EUROPEAN PARTRIDGES.

European partridges have been introduced in the valley of the Lower Fraser and are increasing rapidly. Last spring a number of these birds were turned out on Vancouver Island in the vicinity of Victoria.

QUAIL.

Both California and mountain quail have been acclimatised on Vancouver Island and the mainland. On the Island both species have done remarkably well, and now furnish excellent sport.

On the mainland "Bob White" quail have been tried, but neither they nor the other species have increased sufficiently to warrant their being shot.

GAME BIRDS.

MERGANSERS, DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS.

American Merganser (*Merganser americanus*).—Found throughout the Province.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Merganser serrator*).—Found distributed throughout the Province.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).—Common throughout the Province and on the Pacific Coast.

Mallard (*Anas boschas*).—An abundant resident throughout the Province; breeds in suitable localities throughout its range.

Gadwall—Gray Duck (*Chaulelasmus strepera*).—Not common; a few have been taken near Victoria.

European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*).—Rare.

American Widgeon—Baldpate (*Mareca americana*).—A common winter resident on the coast.

Green-winged Teal (*Nettion carolinensis*).—An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior of the mainland. Common on the coast throughout the winter. Rare on Queen Charlotte Islands.

Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*).—Not common on the coast; a few are taken every year.

Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*).—A summer visitor in the interior of the Province.

Shoveller Spoon-bill (*Spatula clypeata*).—A common resident on the mainland; rarely met with on Vancouver Island.

Pintail—Sprigtail (*Dafla acuta*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast. Breeds in the interior of the mainland.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*).—Not common. A summer resident on Island and mainland.

Red-head—Pochard (*Aythya americana*).—A winter resident on the coast, but nowhere common; a few are taken every season.

Canvas-back Duck (*Aythya vallisneria*).—A winter resident on the coast.

American Scaup Duck—Blue-bill (*Aythya marila*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast. Breeds in the interior of mainland.

Lesser Scaup Duck (*Aythya affinis*).—Not common on the coast.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*).—Not common. A few have been taken on Vancouver Island.

American Golden-eye—Whistler (*Clangula clangula americana*).—A common resident on the coast.

Barrow's Golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*).—Not common. It winters on the coast; a few have been taken on Vancouver Island.

Buffle-head—Butter-ball (*Charitonetta albeola*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast; breeds in the interior of the mainland.

Long-tailed Duck—Old Squaw (*Harelda hyemalis*).—Common; the coasts of Vancouver Island and mainland.

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*).—A common resident on the coast.

American Black Scoter (*Oidemia americana*).—Not common; has been taken at Victoria and Port Simpson.

White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*).—An abundant resident, and is found on the coast throughout the year.

Surf Scoter—Sea Coot (*Oidemia perspicillata*).—Abundant resident along the coasts of Vancouver Island and mainland.

Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*).—Not common on the coast; a few are taken in the winter.

Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*).—A winter resident on the coast.

Ross's Snow Goose (*Chen rossii*).—This is a rare bird in British Columbia.

American White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*).—Abundant on the coast in winter. Breeds both on Island and mainland.



A FINE SPECIMEN OF THE STONE SHEEP.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast. Breeds in the interior of the mainland.

Hutchin's Goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*).—Abundant in the spring and fall migrations, and winters on the coast.

White-cheeked Goose (*Branta canadensis occidentalis*).—Rare.

Cackling Goose (*Branta canadensis minima*).—Winter resident on the coast.

Brant (*Branta bernicla glaucogastra*).—Rare.

Black Brant (*Branta nigricans*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast.

Emperor Goose (*Philacate canagica*).—Rare.

Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*).—A winter resident on Vancouver Island and southern mainland.

Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*).—Rare.

CRANES, RAILS, Etc.

Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis*).—Common, during migrations, throughout the Province.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus mexicana*).—Common throughout the Province; it breeds in the interior of mainland.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).—Tolerably common on Island and mainland.

Carolina Rail (*Porzana carolina*).—Found on Vancouver Island and mainland.

SHORE BIRDS.

Red Phalarope (*Crymophilus fulicarius*).—Rare.

Northern Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*).—Abundant along the coast of Island and mainland in the spring and autumn.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*).—Rare.

SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, Etc.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).—Common throughout the Province, on Island, and mainland; breeds in the interior.

Long-billed Dowitcher—Red-breasted Snipe (*Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*).—Tolerably abundant throughout the Province.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropolama himantopus*).—Rare.

Knot—Robin Snipe (*Tringa canutus*).—Abundant during migrations, chiefly along the coast.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Actodromas acuminata*).—Not common.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Actodromas maculata*).—Not common; taken along the coast during migrations.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Actodromas bairdii*).—Distributed along the coast of Island and mainland.

Least Sandpiper (*Actodromas minutilla*).—Common along the coast of Island and mainland.

Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*).—Common in the spring and autumn migrations along the coast of Island and mainland.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).—Not uncommon in migration along the coast.

Western Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus occidentalis*).—Abundant in the fall along the coast.

Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*).—Not common.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).—The whole of British Columbia; breeds chiefly east of Cascades.

Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).—Common along the coast in winter.

Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*).—Tolerably common through the Province; winters on the coast.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius*).—Found throughout the Province.

Western Solitary Sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius cinnamomeus*).—Rare.

Western Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata inornata*).—Rare.

Wandering Tattler (*Heteracitis incanus*).—Tolerably common along the coast of Island and mainland.

Bartramian Sandpiper (*Bertramia longicauda*).—Rare.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subru ficollis*).—Not common.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Acitis macularia*).—This bird is found along the entire coast.

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).—Not common.

Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*).—Not common, but distributed along the coast of Island and mainland.

Black-bellied Plover (*Charadrius squatarola*).—Abundant during migrations along the coast.

American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*).—Common on the coast during migrations.



WAPITI AND MULE DEER RANGE, EAST KOOTENAY.

In the distance is a splendid piece of sheep range.

Killdeer Plover (*Ægialitis vocifera*).—Found throughout the Province; occasionally on the coast in winter.

Semipalmated Plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*).—Not common.

SURF-BIRDS AND TURNSTONES.

Surf-bird (*Aphriza virgata*).—Not uncommon along the entire coast line of the Province.

Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).—Along the entire coast line, but not common.

Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*).—Common along the entire coast of the Province.

GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, Etc.

Mountain Partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*).—Common on Vancouver Island; introduced from California.

California Partridge (*Lophortyx californicus*).—Common on Vancouver Island; introduced from California.

Sooty Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus*).—Abundant west of Cascade Mountains, including Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, and all the larger islands along the coast.

Richardson's Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii*).—An abundant resident east of Cascade Mountains to Rocky Mountains.

Franklin's Grouse (*Canachites franklinii*).—An abundant resident throughout the wooded portion of the interior east of the Cascade Mountains, from Okanagan to Cassiar.

Canadian Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus togata*).—An abundant resident east of and including the Cascade Mountains.

Gray Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*).—Rocky Mountain District, Soda Creek, and Beaver Pass.

Oregon Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus subini*).—An abundant resident on Vancouver Island and all the larger islands on the coast, and on the mainland west of Cascade Mountains.

Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*).—Northern portion of British Columbia, Dease Lake, Cassiar, and Atlin.

Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*).—Common on the summits of most of the mountains on the mainland and Vancouver Island. Quite common at Atlin.

White-tailed Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*).—Found on the summits of most mountains on the mainland, except the Coast Range.

Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse—Prairie Chicken (*Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus*).—An abundant resident east of Cascade Range through the southern portions of the Province.

Sage Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).—Rare.

PHEASANTS.

Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).—Abundant on Vancouver Island and in the Lower Fraser River Valley and other portions of the mainland. Introduced from China; now thoroughly naturalised.

PIGEONS.

Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*).—A common summer resident in the south-western portions of the Province, including Vancouver Island.

Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).—Mentioned in John Keast Lord's "Naturalist in British Columbia" (1866). If it ever did occur here it is now, without doubt, extinct. (*Fannin.*)

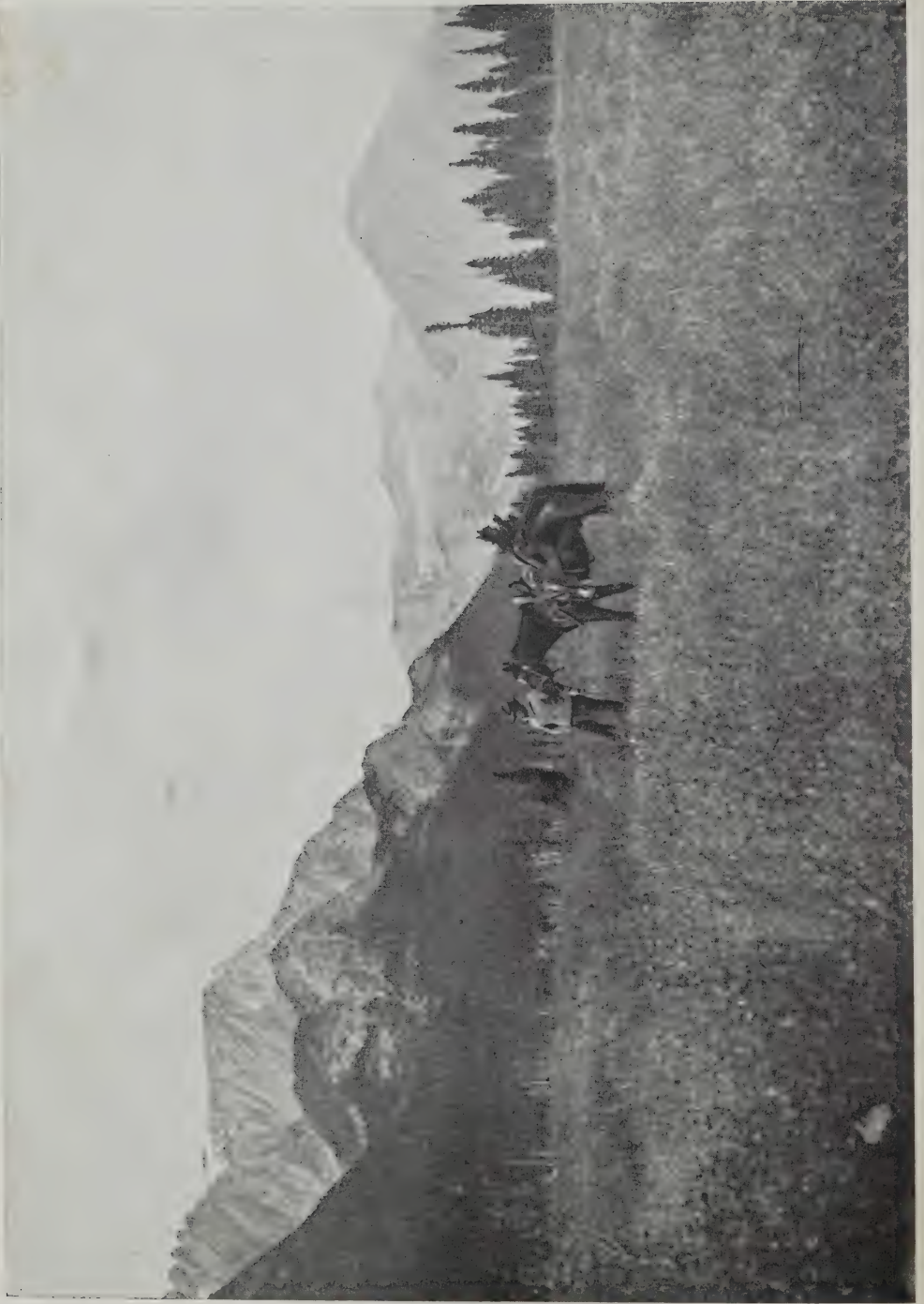
Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).—Not common.

GAME FISH.

SALMON FISHING.

It seems to have been the general opinion in the past that the sport of salmon fishing in this country was not worth trying, but of late years it has been discovered that this is erroneous, and people have been coming from all over the world on purpose to fish. It may be true that the salmon generally will not rise to the fly, but under certain conditions of the water the small species, called the coho, has been known to rise freely, and there are several authentic cases of spring salmon having been caught in like manner. As a matter of fact, it is, in my opinion, that the salmon have never been given a really good trial with the fly, and that it would be well worth some angler's time to try the big tyee salmon at the mouth of Campbell River; success might be met by using a fly somewhat similar to the Dee fly used in England.

However, even if the fish cannot be caught with the fly, there is no doubt that they will give good sport to those who like trolling. The coho, though only running up to 10 lbs. in weight, is a most lively fish, and if you use a rod and light tackle will give plenty of sport before he is gaffed.



HEADWATERS OF ELK RIVER, EAST KOOTENAY.
A great place for goats in the mountains. There are a few moose in the valley. Splendid trout fishing.

Campbell River has, at present, the name for the best water for fishing, though I have no doubt there are many other places as good, if not better. The fishing there begins in July. At first only the cohos are to be caught; they come in great numbers, and you might catch almost any number you pleased. About the end of July the big tyee salmon appear; they average about 45 lbs., and have been caught on a rod up to 72 lbs. I have known of as many as nine of these fish caught in a short day's fishing, going in weight from 30 lbs. to 60 lbs.

About the best rod to use is, in my opinion, a plain sea-trolling rod about 11 feet long. Many people recommend a steel-centre rod, others a very short rod, about 5 feet long. Nearly everybody uses a huge, wooden Nottingham reel, that is capable of holding about 200 yards of heavy line, and this is certainly the most serviceable. The local lines will be found the best; a great many people have brought lines from other countries, which have proved unsuitable. Plain spoons are generally used; they must be at least 6 inches long for the big fish. If you can get some small herring of 7 inches or 8 inches in length, and fit them up on a flight of hooks, you are more likely to have better success.

If you intend to spend a month at this kind of fishing you had better bring two rods and several lines, and any amount of tackle. The fish make tremendous rushes when first hooked, and, if you happen to be in a strong tide, are apt to break away, however careful a fisherman you may be.

In my opinion, the best salmon fishing is obtained from January to April. At this time of year you may not catch so many fish, but you get the spring salmon, which is then in the pink of condition, and gives superior sport. The man who has time to go to Port Simpson then will be well rewarded. There the fish run very big and are plentiful, and can be caught within a quarter of a mile of the hotel, though the very best spots are a few miles away.

Nearer to civilisation, Barkley Sound has good fishing; while within easy reach of Vancouver good spring fishing can be had at Pender Harbour and Sechelt, and fish can generally be caught in Vancouver Harbour, and in the Strait opposite Victoria.

During September and October the cohos run in great numbers in Vancouver and Victoria Harbours, and six or seven fish in an afternoon's fishing is quite a common occurrence. A few spring salmon are also caught at this time.

TROUT FISHING.

Attempts have been made to give a list of the lakes and streams in the Province recommended for fishing, but this is quite hopeless, as it is difficult to discriminate. As in everything else, there are favourite localities, but in respect to trout nearly every part of the Province has its attractions. On Vancouver Island, one of the best trout streams that is easy of access is the Oyster River, a short distance north of Comox. The Campbell River is also good. Closer to Victoria, Shawnigan Lake and Cowichan River afford good fishing. On the mainland, good fishing can be got at Frederick Arm, while from Sechelt the streams at the head of the Narrows and Salmon Arm can be reached, where the fisherman will be rewarded by most excellent fly fishing. Close to Vancouver, Capilano and Seymour Creeks will still give a few splendid fish. The Squamish can also be reached in a short time from the same place. Going farther into the interior, Yale and Hope have good streams, and Savonas, when the water is in condition, will furnish excellent sport.

Taking the whole country into consideration, it is hard to beat Kootenay for trout; there, almost every stream has good fishing, and some of them contain enormous char. It would be very hard to pick out the best stream, but possibly the one most easy of access is the Upper Elk, which can be reached from either Michel or Fernie, on the Crow's Nest Railway. Every lake has its complement of fish, and by trolling in the late fall enormous lake trout can be taken.

In northern waters, nearly all the streams have quantities of grayling, going from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. in weight. They rise readily to the fly, and, while hardly to be compared to the trout for sport, are well worth catching. Near Atlin the fishing is excellent, and at Taku, which is just across the lake from the town, a basket of fifty fish would not be considered any very great catch.

OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME ANIMALS.

- Moose** (bull).—September 1st to December 31st inclusive. Bag limit, two in one season; one in Kootenay.
- Wapiti** (bull).—September 1st to December 31st. Two in one season.
- Caribou** (bull).—September 1st to December 31st. Three in one season.
- Deer** (buck or doe), except species known as Columbian or Coast deer.—September 1st to December 15th.
- Deer** (Columbian or Coast deer).—Season opened by Order in Council each year, usually September 1st to December 15th.
- Mountain Sheep** (ram).—September 1st to November 15th. Two of any one species, or one in Kootenay; not more than three in all.
- Mountain Goat**.—September 1st to December 15th. Three in one season.
- Bear**.—*Close season* between July 15th and August 31st. No bag limit.

OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME BIRDS.

- Pheasant** (cock)
- Grouse** (of all kinds)
- Quail** " "
- Prairie Chicken**
- Ptarmigan**
- Duck** (of all kinds)
- Geese**
- Snipe**
- Season opened by Order in Council, usually October 1st to December 15th; varies according to district.
- Bag limit, 250 in season. Season opened by Order in Council, usually September 1st to February 28th.

NON-RESIDENT HUNTING LICENCES.

- General Licence for Season**.....\$100 00
- Licence** (~~deer, bear, and goat~~)..... ~~25 00~~ (~~good for one month~~).
- " (bear, in spring)..... 25 00
- " (game birds) ~~25~~ 00 (~~good for one week~~).
- Angler's Licence**..... 5 00

Holder of licence can export all trophies legally obtained.



A LILLOOET MULE DEER.

GAME WARDEN AND DEPUTIES.

Following is a list of the Game Warden and Deputies of the Province, with post-office address and jurisdiction of each:—

NAME AND P. O. ADDRESS.	JURISDICTION.
Williams, A. Bryan, Provincial Game and Forest Warden, Fairfield Building, Vancouver	Province.
Cadogan-Cowper, G. A., Office Assistant to Provincial Game Warden	"
<i>Deputies.</i>	
Lewis, C. J., Elko	
Bates, J., Cranbrook	
Avery, Wm., Golden	
Taynton, J. H., Athalmer	
Cummins, A. P., Sardis	
Russell, J., Lillooet	
Gillespie, D. L., Victoria	
Holst, O., Campbell River	
Graham, J. H., Nanaimo	
Stuart, J. A., Mission	
Jewell, G. A. B., Vancouver	
Venables, G. R., Okanagan	
Rutherford, J., Rossland	
Young, T. R., Alexis Creek P.O., Chilcotin	
Scott, J. R., Coquitlam	
Fadden, M. G., Upper Sumas	
Watts, Gen. Albert Edward, Cranbrook.	Cranbrook Electoral District.
Lusk, David W., Fish Lake	Kamloops District.
Haswell, E. A., Central Park	Vancouver City and Richmond Electoral Districts.
Drummond, Robt. F., Vancouver	Sumas, Chilliwack Municipality.
Kellett, Richard, Nanoose Bay	Alberni Electoral District.
Hickey, Robt. H. T., Parksville	"
Moore, William, Athalmer	Columbia District.
Bayliff, Hugh P. L., Chilcotin	Lillooet District.
Cotton, Robert C., Chilcotin	"
Williams, Sidney, Quesnel	Cariboo District.
Russell, Joseph, Bridge River, Lillooet..	Lillooet Electoral District.
Taynton, John H., Windermere	Columbia District.
Dimock, H. H., Kingsgate, Kootenay ...	Cranbrook District.
Charbonneau, Joseph, Hall's Prairie ...	Delta District.
Goodwin, Alfred R., Fish Creek	Kamloops District.
Dick, A. G., Prince Rupert	
Gilmore, Charles E., Discovery	
Manson, Wm. F., Quesnel	
Grieve, Joseph W., Comox	
Harmison, W., Michel	
Roberts, W. T., Port Hammond	Dewdney Electoral District.
Loyd, Richard Godfrey Wm., Sunbury P.O.	Delta Electoral District.
Clarance, John Charles, North Bend ...	Yale Electoral District.



ON THE ALERT.

Osborne Carlbou, Telegraph Creek, Cassiar. Showing the kind of country which they frequent

GAML

AND DEPUTIES—*Concluded.*

NAME AND P. O. ADDRESS.	JURISDICTION.
Gill, James Cowan, Squamish	Richmond Electoral District.
Howe, George, Hornby Island	
Brett, William, Lumby	Okanagan Electoral District.
Nelson, Nels Peter, Mabel Lake	" "
Turner, Geo. Francis, Barkerville	
McGowan, Frederick J., Slocan Junction	
Skeene, Graham, Deadwood	
Pittendrigh, Henry, Rock Creek	
Smith, Edwin G., Carmi	
Cookson, Wilfred, Beaverdell	
Oliver, Sydney, Greenwood	
Collier, Elmore, Greenwood	
Blurton, Henry J., Mara	Kamloops Electoral District.
Parker, Basil, Long Lake	
Bing, W. C., Castlegar	
Rutherford, Fred., Rossland	
Whellams, Henry S., Kaslo	
English, Robert C., Crawford Bay, West	
Kootenay	
Inglis, Rupert C., Crawford Bay, West	
Kootenay	
Grosvenor, Francis E., Riondel, West	
Kootenay	
Payne, H. D., Saturna Island	
Mells, W. S., Gateway, East Kootenay..	
Jones, R., Coburne's P.O., Newcastle ...	
Le Licore, W., James Island, Haro Strait	
Hunt, A., Thetis Island	

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME LAWS.

—:O:—

CHAPTER 24 (1898).

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts for the Protection of certain Animals, Birds, and Fishes (as amended in 1902, 1905, 1908, 1909 and 1910).

[Consolidated for convenience only, except 1903-04, c. 21, and amendments, which are printed separately at the end of this consolidation.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Game Protection Act, 1898." 1898, c. 24, s. 1.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the term "animal" or "animals" shall be construed as meaning quadruped animals of the species; and the term "bird" or "birds" shall mean both old and young of the feathered animals. The expression "game bird," wherever the same occurs in this Act, shall mean a bird protected by the provisions of this Act. 1898, c. 24, s. 2.

Protection of wild fowl in Victoria and Vancouver Harbours.

3. It shall not be lawful at any time of the year to shoot any wild fowl or discharge a firearm within that part of Victoria Harbour to the north of a line drawn from Shoal Point, in the City of Victoria, to Work Point, in the District of Esquimalt, or in any portion of Victoria Arm between Point Ellice Bridge and the northerly side of the Gorge Bridge, or in the Harbour of Vancouver, otherwise Burrard Inlet, within that part of the harbour which lies to the south of a line drawn easterly from Brockton Point to the south-east corner of District Lot 274, and to the west of a line drawn southerly from said south-east corner of Lot 274 to the north-east corner of District Lot 184, on the south shore of said harbour. 1898, c. 24, s. 3; 1905, c. 25, s. 2.

Exportation of certain animals and game birds prohibited.—Licensee under s. 15 may export heads, etc., of animals killed by him.

4. No person shall at any time purchase or have in possession, with intent to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, or shall at any time or in any manner export or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, any or any portion of the animals or birds mentioned in this Act, and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies. In determining the question of intent of any party charged under this section, any competent proof that the accused has within one year exported, or caused to be exported or carried beyond the limits of this Province, any bird or animal covered by this section, or any part of such bird or animal, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such unlawful intent charged in the complaint or information: Provided that it shall be lawful for any person having a licence under section 15 of this Act upon receiving a permit in writing from the Minister charged with the administration of this Act to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the Province, the heads, horns and skins of such animals mentioned in Schedule B of this Act as have been legally killed by such licence-holder: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bear, marten or land otter. 1909, c. 20, s. 2; 1910, c. 22, s. 2.

NOTE: This section is repealed in part by the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4 and 8 of chapter 21 of the Statutes of 1903-04; see pages 66 and 67 hereof.

No person may hunt, etc., birds or animals imported for acclimatization purposes.

5. No person shall hunt, trap, take, shoot at, kill or wound any game birds or animals hereafter imported for acclimatization purposes and distributed in any part of the Province, until such time, and thereafter under such regulations, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint and make under the provisions of section 23 hereof. The provisions of this Act relating to the possession, export or import of game birds or animals shall not apply to the importer, breeder or owner thereof where such game birds or animals are kept, or are to be kept alive in parks, pleasure grounds or private preserves or enclosures, after the written permission of the Provincial Game Warden to the taking, sale, disposition, export or import thereof alive for any such purposes for the time and according to the laws set forth in any such permission, nor shall any person at any time import any live animal or bird into this Province without the written permission of the Provincial Game Warden therefor. 1909, c. 20, s. 3.

No game birds to be caught by traps, snares, etc.

6. None of the birds mentioned in this Act shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, drugged bait, or other contrivances, nor shall such traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines or drugged bait or contrivances be set for them, or any of them, at any time; and such traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, drugged bait or contrivances, when set, may be destroyed by any person without such person incurring any liability therefor. 1898, c. 24, s. 6.

Eggs not to be taken except for breeding, etc.

7. No eggs of any of the birds mentioned in this Act shall be taken, destroyed or had in possession by any person at any time: Provided, however, it shall be lawful for the Provincial Secretary, on such conditions as he shall think fit, by writing under his hand, to at any time authorise any person to trap or have in his possession any birds, or take eggs, for breeding or acclimatization purposes, section 6 to the contrary notwithstanding. 1898, c. 24, s. 7.

Permits to export.

(2.) It shall be lawful for the Provincial Secretary, under such conditions as he shall think fit, by writing under his hand, to issue permits for the exportation of any animals or birds, alive or dead, or any part thereof, for scientific, zoological, or Government purposes. 1908, c. 18, s. 2.

8. [*Repealed 1910, c. 22, s. 3.*]

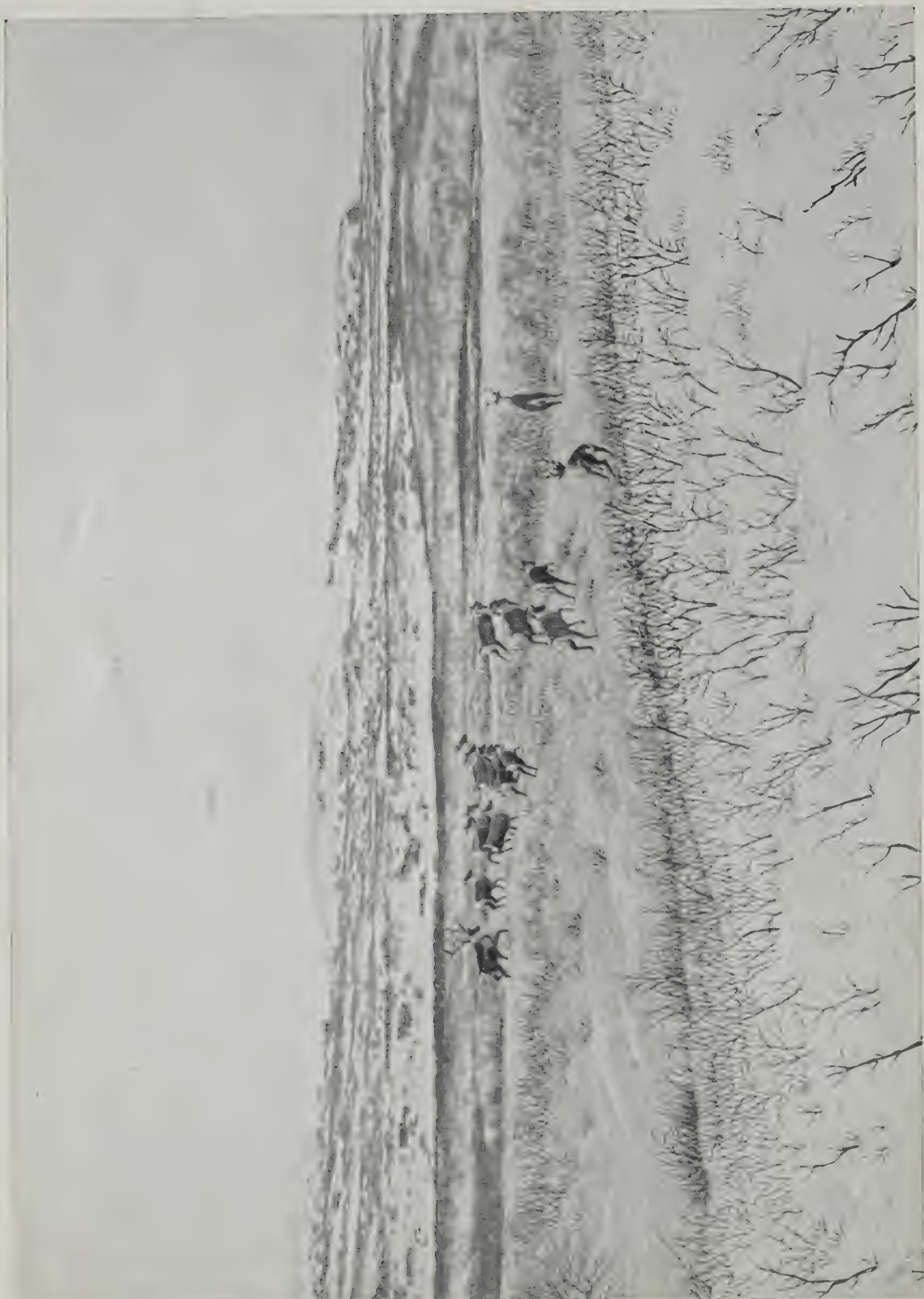
Certain acts and things prohibited.

9. It shall be unlawful for any person at any time—

- (a.) To kill any game bird or animal protected by this Act, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise:
- (b.) To buy or sell, or to offer to buy or sell, the heads of mountain sheep, elk, moose or caribou, or the teeth of wapiti or elk: 1909, c. 20, s. 4.
- (c.) To use, for taking or killing wild duck of any kind, or geese, any of the contrivances described or known as batteries, swivel guns or sunken punts in non-tidal waters:
- (d.) To expose for sale any deer, mountain sheep, goat, elk, moose, or caribou without its head on, or any game bird without its plumage. 1905, c. 25, s. 5.

Hunting and killing, sale and purchase, of certain animals and game birds prohibited.

10. It shall be unlawful to catch, kill, destroy or pursue, or to buy, sell or expose for sale, show or advertisement, any of the game birds or animals, or any part thereof, during the close seasons and prohibited times of sale set out in the following Schedule



IN FLIGHT.

Osborne Carthou, Telegraph Creek, Cassiar.

B, which is deemed to be part of this Act, or otherwise contravene the provisions thereof, except that, north of the 55th parallel of latitude, it shall be unlawful to shoot or destroy duck of any kind, or grouse, including ptarmigan, from March 30th to September 15th. 1909, c. 20, s. 5.

Farmer or employee may kill deer depasturing in fields.

11. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any resident farmer, or employee of such farmer, resident on the farm, and authorised by him, from killing at any time deer that are found depasturing within the cultivated fields of said farmer. 1902, c. 28, s. 2.

Provisions of Act not to apply to certain persons.—Unorganised Districts.—Non-resident Indians.—When unlawful for Indians to kill does or fawns.

12. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Indians or resident farmers in unorganised districts (except in any game reserve or where an Order in Council has declared a close season for such animal), with regard to deer killed for their own or their families' use, for food only, and not for the purpose of sale or traffic; nor shall this Act apply in unorganised districts (except in any game reserve, or where an Order in Council has declared a close season for any animal or bird) to free miners actually engaged in placer mining or in prospecting, or to surveying or engineering parties engaged in their duties as such, who may kill game for their own use when in actual need of food; nor shall this Act apply to the Curator of the Provincial Museum, or his assistant, assistants, or agent (appointed by him in writing), while collecting specimens of natural history for the Provincial Museum, nor shall this Act apply to the Provincial Game Warden or his assistants or agent, appointed by him in writing, while capturing or having in possession any animals or birds for Government purposes.

- (a.) Unorganised districts under this section shall be and mean such portions of the Province as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Proclamation in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, define as such:
- (b.) It shall be unlawful for Indians not residents of this Province to kill game at any time of the year:
- (c.) It shall be unlawful for Indians to kill does or fawns from the first day of February until the first day of August. 1909, c. 20, s. 6.

Sale of protected animals and birds prohibited during close season.—Game not to be kept in cold storage.

13. No person shall buy or sell, or offer to buy or sell, or have in his or her possession, any of the said animals or birds, or any part or portion of any such animals or birds, during the period in which they are so protected: Provided, always, that if lawfully killed and obtained they may, if not prohibited from sale, be exposed for sale for five days, and no longer, immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family for ten days immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection, and no longer, but game shall not be kept in cold storage at any time; but, in all cases, the proof of the time of killing, taking or purchasing shall be upon the party in possession. 1909, c. 20, s. 7.

Licences to shoot and angle.—Fees.

14. It shall be unlawful for any person (other than officers and men of His Majesty's Army and Navy and of the permanent corps of Militia for the time being on active service in the Province), who is not actually domiciled and has not been in actual residence for six months in this Province, to at any time hunt, take or kill any animal or bird, or to angle (as the term is generally understood) for any fish in any

waters of this Province; or to carry, except when travelling, firearms, fishing rods, traps, or other devices of any description for taking animals, birds or fish, without first having obtained a licence in that behalf. Such licence shall be in one of the forms set out in Schedule A to this Act; and every such licence may be signed and granted only by the Provincial Game Warden or any Government Agent in this Province, and shall be in force for only that period for which the same has been issued.

The fee to be paid for a general licence to hunt for or shoot any animal or bird, and to angle, shall be \$100, but such licence shall not give the holder the right to kill more than two moose, two wapiti, two mountain rams of any one species, or more than three in all; three goats, three caribou, and three deer of any one species, or more than five in all; or more than two hundred and fifty ducks. Such licence shall only hold good between January 1st and December 31st of the year it is issued.

The fee for a licence to hunt bear in the spring between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of July shall be twenty-five dollars.

The fee to be paid for a season's licence to shoot birds shall be fifty dollars. Such licence to hold good from September 1st until March 31st in the following year: Provided that the Provincial Game Warden may issue a special licence to kill game birds to British subjects who are not residents of this Province, for a fee of five dollars a week.

The fee to be paid for a licence to angle shall be five dollars, such licence to hold good for one year from the date of issue. 1910, c. 22, s. 3.

15. [*Repealed 1910, c. 22, s. 5*]

Confiscation of game taken in violation of law.

16. All animals and birds, fish and eggs or any part thereof, shot, killed, caught, taken or had in possession in violation of this Act, or any regulation under it, shall be confiscated to His Majesty, and may be seized, taken and removed by any constable or police officer for delivery to any Justice of the Peace, who shall have power to declare the same confiscated, and order the sale, destruction or other disposition thereof; and the proceeds arising from the disposal thereof shall be paid in to the Minister of Finance, and form a portion of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province; and in all cases confiscation of game shall follow conviction, and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, at the discretion of the convicting Justice. 1909, c. 20, s. 9.

Trespass.—Fine, \$50.—Meaning of "enclosed land."

17. No person shall, at any time, enter into any growing or standing grain, not his own, with sporting implements about his person, nor permit his dog or dogs to enter into such growing or standing grain, without permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and no person shall, at any time, hunt or shoot upon any enclosed land of another, without permission, and any one who acts in contravention of this section shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, together with costs of conviction; but nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to limit or in any way affect the remedy at common or Statute law of any such owner or occupant for trespass.

Enclosed land in this section shall mean land enclosed by a fence, water or other natural boundary, or partly by a fence and partly by water or other natural boundary, and in use for agricultural, pastoral or horticultural purposes. The word "fence" in this section shall not necessarily mean a "legal fence," as defined by Statute. 1902, c. 28, s. 3; 1905, c. 25, s. 9.

Penalty for shooting on enclosed land on Sunday, without permission of owner.

17A. Any person shooting on enclosed lands on Sundays, without the permission of the owner or occupant, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence. 1902, c. 28, s. 4.

Penalties for offences,—Distress or imprisonment.

18. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, other than section 8 hereof, or of any regulations under it, shall be liable for each offence, on conviction thereof in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, in accordance with the provisions of the "Summary Convictions Act," to the following fines for the following offences, namely :—

For shooting each mountain sheep during the close season, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars :

For shooting each mountain sheep in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars :

For shooting ewe or lamb of the mountain sheep at any time, for each animal not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars :

For shooting mountain goats during the close season, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars for each animal :

For shooting mountain goats in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars for each animal :

For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou during the close season, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars for each animal :

For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars for each animal :

For shooting any species of deer, other than moose, wapiti or caribou during the close season, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal :

For shooting any species of deer other than moose, wapiti or caribou in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal :

with costs, to be levied by distress, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment ; and for an offence against section 14, to a fine of fifty dollars, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment, in addition to the amount due for licence, to be levied by distress as aforesaid ; and any person offending against any other provisions of this Act, or of any regulations under it, shall be liable for each offence, on conviction thereof in a summary manner as aforesaid, to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, with costs, to be levied by distress, or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment. 1909, c. 20, s. 10.

Magistrate may issue search warrant.

19. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, upon information on oath that there is probable cause to suspect that a breach of the provisions of this Act has been committed, or that any of the animals, birds, eggs or fishes, or any portion thereof, mentioned in this Act, are likely to be on any premises, or on or about any person or persons, or on board any vessel, or in any conveyance, by warrant under his hand and



CHILCOTIN CARIBOU. (52 points.)

seal, to authorise and empower any game warden, constable or peace officer to enter and search such premises, vessel or conveyance, and to search such person or persons at any time, and to seize any of the said animals, birds, eggs or fishes, or any portion thereof, wherever found. 1898, c. 24, s. 19; 1905, c. 25, s. 11.

Power to search persons and conveyances.

20. (1.) It shall be lawful for any game warden, constable or peace officer to search any person whom he shall suspect of having in possession any animals, birds, eggs or fishes unlawfully obtained, and also to stop and search any cart or other conveyance in or upon which he shall suspect that any such animals, birds, eggs or fishes are being carried by any such person, and to search the premises of any person engaged in selling, buying or trading, or any steamer, sailing vessel or boat, or any hotel or restaurant; and should such game warden, constable or peace officer discover any such animals, birds, eggs or fishes as aforesaid, he shall thereupon take possession of the same and otherwise proceed as authorised by law.

Power to search shops and other places.

(2.) It shall also be lawful for any game warden, constable or peace officer, at any time during the protected season or during the prohibited times of sale, to enter upon the premises of any shop or any storehouse, warehouse, restaurant, hotel or eating-house, and to search for game therein, and should the carcass, or any portion of the carcass, of any animal or bird of the protected species, that is at that time prohibited from sale, or trout, be found upon the premises of any such shop, storehouse, warehouse, restaurant or eating-house, or in any delivery cart or waggon belonging thereto, the proprietor or manager of any such shop, storehouse, restaurant, hotel, eating-house, or delivery vehicle, shall be deemed guilty of having the same in his possession contrary to the provisions of this Act. 1909, c. 20, s. 11.

Bear not to be trapped south of C. P. Ry.

20A. It shall be unlawful for any person at any time to trap, or attempt to trap in any manner, bear of any species south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. 1909, c. 20, s. 12.

Arrest of offenders without warrant.

21. (1.) Any person found committing an offence under this Act may be apprehended without a warrant by any game warden, constable or peace officer, and may be forthwith taken before any Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law. Any officer who shall maliciously, or without probable cause, abuse his power in such proceedings shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Disposition of fines.

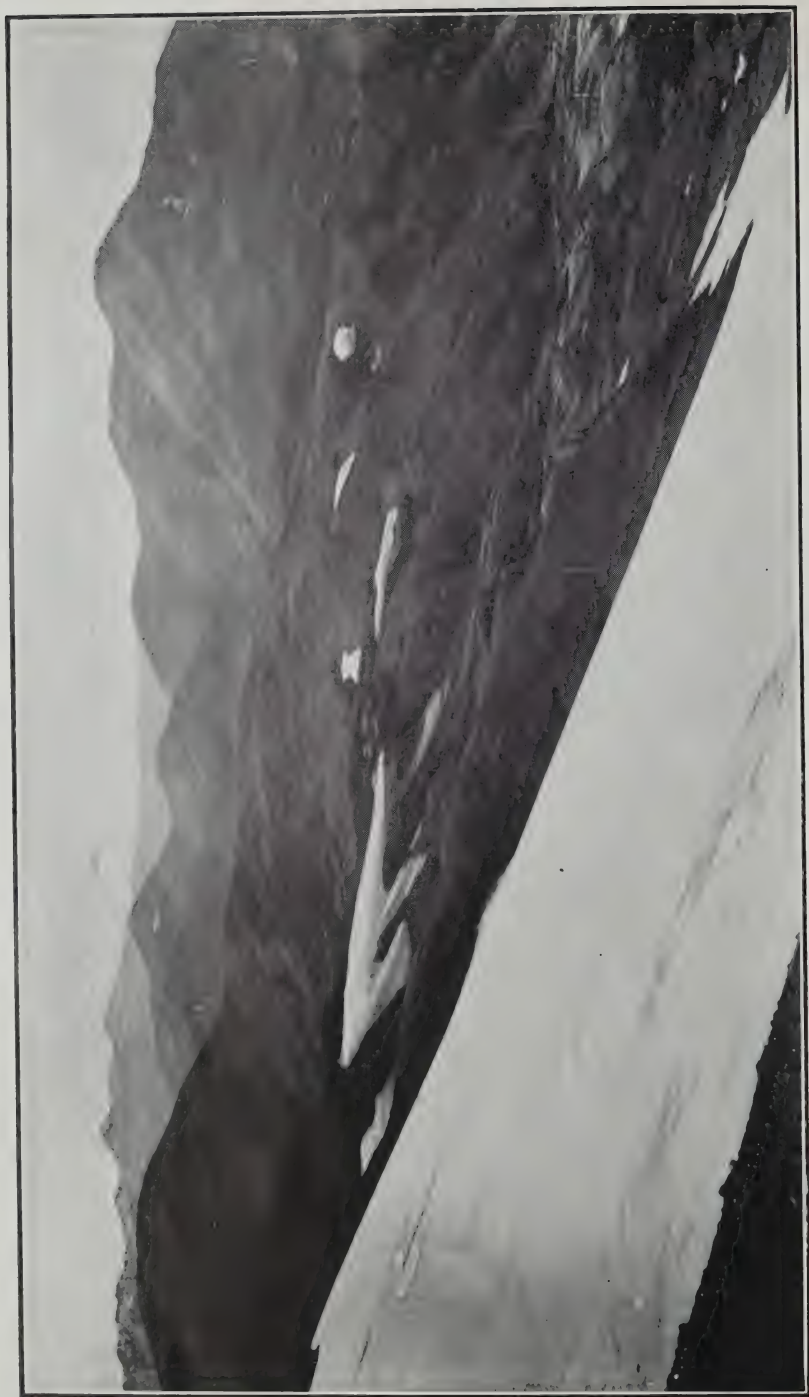
(2.) Notwithstanding any Act to the contrary, all fines and other moneys received under this Act shall be paid to the Minister of Finance, and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, subject to the provisions of section 22 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898." 1905, c. 25, s. 14.

Half of fine to informers.

22. Any person giving information leading to the conviction of any person under this Act, or regulations made hereunder, shall be entitled to receive one-half of any pecuniary penalty inflicted under this Act or such regulations. 1898, c. 24, s. 22.

Lieutenant-Governor may make rules, etc.

23. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from time to time to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for carrying out the true intent and meaning hereof, and for the protection of game in the Province,



HEADWATERS OF GUN CREEK, A TYPICAL LILLOOET SHEEP COUNTRY.

and to provide penalties for the infraction thereof, and such rules and regulations, after being published in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, shall have the force and effect of law. 1898, c. 24, s. 23.

Cock pheasants.

24. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, notwithstanding anything contained in section 10 of this Act, by proclamation in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, to remove the disabilities as to the shooting and the sale of Columbia or Coast deer, duck of all kinds, and snipe and grouse of all kinds, including prairie chicken and ptarmigan, pheasant (cock), pheasant (hen), quail of all kinds, geese of all kinds, and partridges, and to declare within what periods and limits the said birds may be shot and sold, and after such proclamation is published as aforesaid the same shall have the same force and effect as if duly enacted herein. 1909, c. 20, s. 13.

Use of automatic guns prohibited.

24A. It shall be unlawful for any person to use an automatic shot-gun in the pursuit of game in this Province. The penalty for offending against the provisions of this section shall be not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence. This section shall not come into force until proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 1909, c. 20, s. 14.

Bear in certain districts.

25. In unsettled districts no person, other than a person domiciled in the Province, or holder of a licence under section 15 of this Act, shall trap or kill bear with a view to marketing their pelts.

Beaver protected.

(2.) Throughout the Province no person shall trap, kill, take, or attempt to trap, kill or take beaver for six years from the first day of August, 1905, nor shall any person during said period sell, barter or have in possession untanned pelts of beaver. 1898, c. 24, s. 25; 1905, c. 25, s. 15.

Permit to trap or kill beaver.

(3.) It shall be lawful for the Provincial Game Warden, under such conditions as he shall think fit, in writing under his own hand, to issue a permit to trap or kill beaver, on satisfactory proof of such animals having done damage. 1909, c. 20, s. 15.

Repeals R. S. 1897, c. 88.

26. The "Game Protection Act" is hereby repealed.

Deer not to be hunted with dogs.

27. No person shall at any time hunt deer with dogs except by permission of the Provincial Game Warden for the purposes set forth in section 3 of this Act. 1909, c. 20, s. 16.

Deer must not be killed for their hides alone.

28. It shall be unlawful to kill deer at any time for their hides alone in any part of the Province. 1898, c. 24, s. 28.

Pending proceedings not affected.

29. Nothing contained in this Act shall in any way affect or prejudice any prosecution now pending, or any prosecution that may take place under the Acts herein repealed. 1898, c. 24, s. 29.



HEADWATERS OF WHITE RIVER, LILLOOET.

One of the finest sheep ranges in the district. (There is another White River in East Kootenay.)

Appointment of Provincial Game Warden.

30. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a Provincial Game Warden, and may also appoint Deputy Game Wardens to assist the Provincial Game Warden, as from time to time may be necessary. 1905, c. 25, s. 17; 1909, c. 20, s. 19.

His duties.

31. The Provincial Game Warden shall give his entire time and attention to the game, forestry, and fishing interests of the Province, conduct prosecutions and see that all laws having reference to game, forestry and fish are enforced. 1905, c. 25, s. 17; 1909, c. 20, s. 19.

Constables to enforce game laws.

32. It shall be the duty of every constable and peace officer within the Province of British Columbia to enforce all laws for the protection of animals, game, game birds, song birds, wild fowl, trout and forests within their respective districts. 1905, c. 25, s. 17.

Annual report by Game Warden.

33. The Provincial Game Warden shall, annually, on the 31st day of December in each year, make a written report to the Attorney-General of his operations during the preceding year. 1905, c. 25, s. 17; 1909, c. 20, s. 19.

Northern Indians.

34. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by Order in Council in that behalf, exempt Indians and persons in the habit of dealing with Indians, in the northern and north-easterly portions of the Province, from any of the provisions of this Act which may be specified in such Order in Council. 1905, c. 25, s. 17.

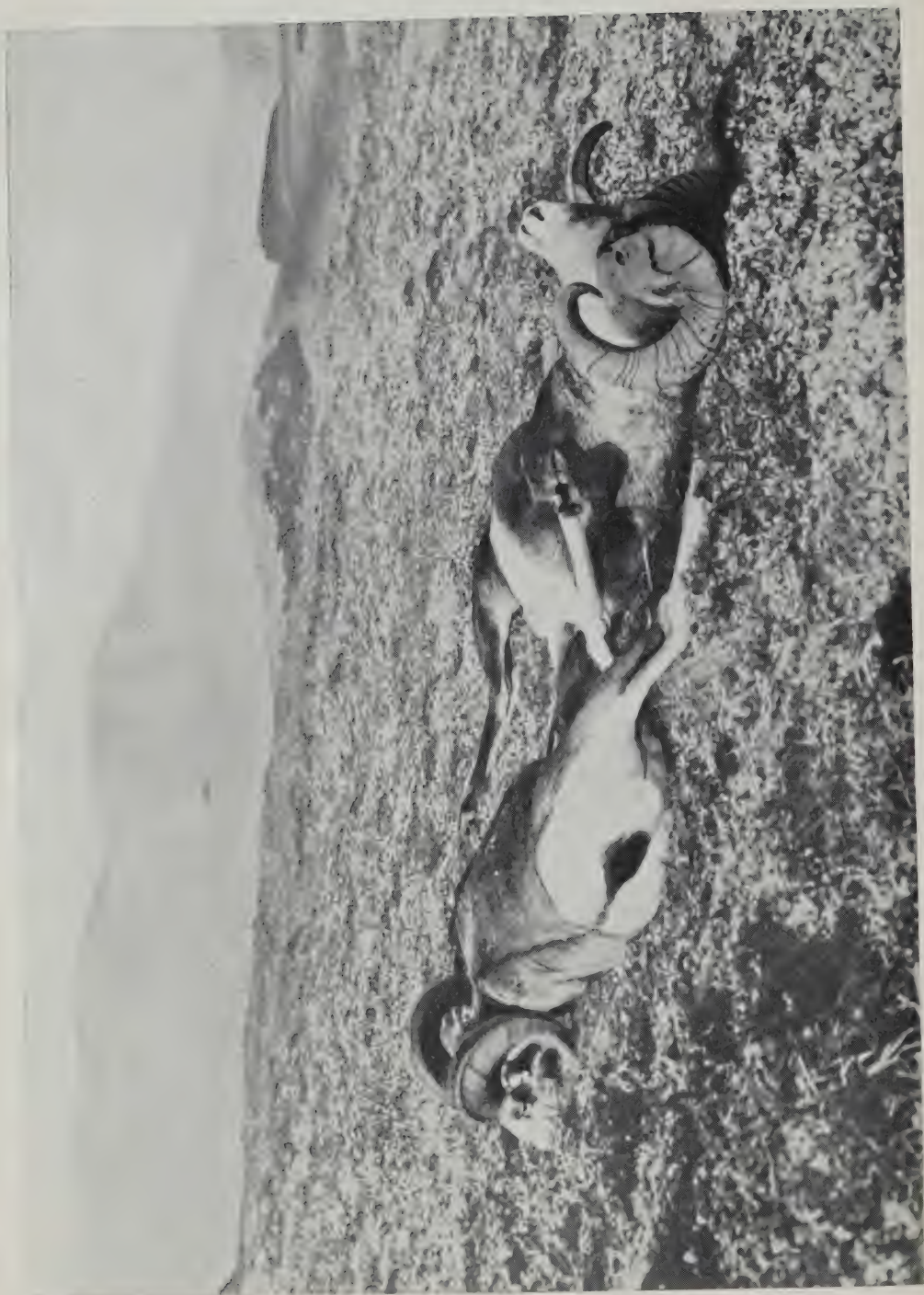
Game Reserves.

34A. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have power to set apart any tracts of Crown lands for the purposes of Game Reserves, and shall have power to make any regulations with regard to the protection of the game therein or for the carrying of firearms within the boundaries of such reserves. 1908, c. 18, s. 4.

SCHEDULE A.

GAME LICENCE.

No.	19	No.	305032 SEP 23	19
To [name of the person to whom the permit is given.]		Mr. J. H. H. H.		of
Game Licence.		is allowed to hunt in the Province of British Columbia, in conformity with section 14 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," and amending Acts, from the 23 day of		
Good to		JUN, 1933, to the 23 day of JUNE, 1933, subject to the provisions of the said Act.		
day of		(Signature.)		
A.D. 19		Government Agent.		
(Signature.)		Fee, \$100.		
Government Agent.		Fee, \$100.		



CASSIAR SHEEP (*Ovis stonet*).

GAME LICENCE.

No.	19 .	No.	19 .
To		Mr.	of
Address: [<i>in full.</i>]		is allowed to hunt bear in the Province of British Columbia, in conformity with section 8, "Game Protection Act, 1898, Amendment Act, 1909," between 1st of January, 19 , and 15th July, 19 , subject to provisions of the "Game Act."	
Licence to hunt bear between 1st January, 19 , and 15th July, 19 .			(<i>Signature.</i>)
(<i>Signature.</i>)			Provincial Game Warden
Provincial Game Warden or Government Agent.			or Government Agent.
Fee, \$25.		Fee, \$25.	

ANGLER'S LICENCE.

No.	19 .	No.	19 .
To [<i>name of the person to whom the permit is given.</i>]		Mr.	of
Angler's Licence.		is allowed to angle in the Province of British Columbia, in conformity with section 18 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898, Amendment Act, 1909," from the day of , 19 , to the day of , 19 , subject to the provisions of the said Act.	
Good to day of A.D. 19 .			(<i>Signature.</i>)
(<i>Signature.</i>)			Provincial Game Warden
Provincial Game Warden or Government Agent.			or Government Agent.
Fee, \$5.		Fee, \$5.	

LIMITED GAME LICENCE—FOR ONE WEEK.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me under the provisions of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," and amending Acts, permission is hereby given to of , to hunt, take or kill any game bird, under and in accordance with the provisions of the law in that respect, from the day of , 19 , to the day of , 19 .

(*Signature.*)
Provincial Game Warden or Government Agent.

Fee, \$5.

1910, c. 22, s. 7.

SCHEDULE B.

Species of Birds, Animals, etc.	Unlawful to shoot or destroy during close seasons as shown below (dates both inclusive).	Unlawful to buy, sell, or expose for sale, show, or advertisement.	Unlawful to Kill or Take.
*Columbian or Coast Deer	At any time	At any time	More than five in one season.
*Duck (of all kinds) and snipe	At any time	At any time	More than two hundred and fifty in one season.
*Grouse (of all kinds)	At any time	At any time	
*Prairie Chicken	At any time	At any time	
*Ptarmigan	At any time	At any time	
*Pheasant (cock)	At any time	At any time	
*Pheasant (hen)	At any time	At any time	
*Quail (of all kinds)	At any time	At any time	
*Geese (of all kinds)	At any time	At any time	
*Black Game and Capercailzie	At any time	At any time	
*Partridges	At any time	At any time	
*Bear	15th July to 31st August	At any time	
*Beaver	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
*Birds living on noxious insects	At any time	At any time	
*Bittern	1st March to 31st August	At any time	
*Blackbird (English)	At any time	Before October 1st	More than three in one season.
*Caribou	1st January to 31st August	At any time	
*Caribou (cow or calf)	At any time	At any time	
*Chaffinch	At any time	At any time	
*Deer (fawn under twelve months)	At any time	At any time	
*Deer (buck)	15th December to 31st August	Before Sept. 1 & after Nov. 15	More than five in one season, or hunt with dogs, or kill for hides alone.
*Deer (doe)	15th December to 31st August	At any time	More than two in one season.
*Elk, Wapiti (bull)	At any time	At any time	
*Elk, Wapiti (cow)	At any time	At any time	
*Elk, Wapiti, calf under two years	At any time	At any time	
*Gull	1st January to 31st August	Before October 1st	
*Hare	1st March to 31st August	During close season	
*Heron	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
*Lionet	At any time	At any time	
*Marten	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
*Meadow Lark	1st March to 31st August	Before October 1st	More than two in one season and only one in the County of Kootenay.
*Moose (bull)	At any time	At any time	More than three in one season.
*Mountain Goat	15th December to 31st August	Before October 1st	More than two of any one species, or more than one in the County of Kootenay.
*Mountain Sheep (ram)	15th November to 31st August	Before October 1st	
*Mountain Sheep (ewe or lamb)	At any time	At any time	
*Plover	1st March to 31st August	During close season	
*Robin	Farmers only may shoot in gardens bet. June 1st & Sept. 1st	At any time	
*Skylark	At any time	At any time	
*Swan	At any time	At any time	
*Thrush	At any time	At any time	
*Eggs of protected birds	At any time	At any time	To take or destroy at any time.

*Season will be thrown open by Order in Council yearly.

†Except species known as Columbian or Coast Deer.

CHAPTER 21 (1903-04).

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898."

THIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Game Protection Act, 1898, Amendment Act, 1904." 1903-04, c. 21, s. 1.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the term "deer" shall be construed as meaning quadruped animals of the species black-tailed deer, and shall mean both old and young of these animals. 1903-04, c. 21, s. 2.

Sale of deer prohibited.

3. It shall be unlawful at any time on Vancouver Island (or the islands adjacent thereto) to buy or sell, to offer for sale or market, to barter for, or exchange any deer, alive or dead, or any portion or part of a deer, or the skin or hide of any deer; and it shall be unlawful to export from British Columbia any deer, alive or dead, or any portion or part of a deer, or the skin or hide of any deer. 1905, c. 25, s. 18.

Partial repeal of section 4, "Game Protection Act, 1898."

4. Section 4 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," is hereby repealed, so far as it prevents the exportation of deer skins or hides from any port in British Columbia between the 21st day of March, 1904, and the 1st day of July, 1904, both days inclusive. 1903-04, c. 21, s. 4.

5. [*Repealed 1910, c. 22, s. 3.*]

Closed season for deer, elk, etc.

6. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by proclamation in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, to declare a closed season for the animals and birds mentioned in Schedule B to the "Game Protection Act, 1898," or any amendment thereof, and also geese, or any one or more of same, in any portion of the Province which may be defined by such Proclamation, and for any period of time. 1905, c. 25, s. 19.

Penalty.

7. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, or of any regulations under it, shall be liable for each offence, on conviction thereof in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, in accordance with the provisions of the "Summary Convictions Act," to the following fines for the following offences, namely: For buying or selling a deer, or part or portion of a deer, or deer hide or skin, on Vancouver Island, fifty dollars for each animal or skin or hide bought or sold; for exporting any deer, skin or hide of deer, the sum of twenty dollars for each deer, or skin or hide of deer; for any skin or fur dealer having in his possession any deer skin or hide, after the first day of July, 1904, twenty dollars for each skin or hide so found in his possession; any person killing or taking any deer, elk, wapiti, moose, caribou, mountain sheep or mountain goat in any part of the Province in which and during the period of time for which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have proclaimed a close season under section 6 hereof, the sum of fifty dollars, with costs, to be levied by distress, or imprisonment for

any term not exceeding sixty days, or to both fine and imprisonment; for every violation of section 5 a sum of not less than twenty dollars and not more than fifty dollars for each offence, with costs, to be levied by distress, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding sixty days, or to both fine and imprisonment: Provided, further, that in case of a conviction being obtained and a fine being levied under this Act, half of the amount of such fine shall be paid to the informer or informers upon whose information such a conviction is obtained.

Application of "Game Protection Act, 1898."

8. The "Game Protection Act, 1898," is hereby repealed, only so far as it conflicts with the provisions of this Act, but no further, and all powers to magistrates and constables given in that Act are ratified and shall be exercised for the carrying out of the Act. 1903-04, c. 21, s. 8.

NOTE.—Although Schedule B to the "Game Protection Act, 1898," prohibits the shooting of pheasants or quail at any time, it will be noticed that section 24 of the Act gives to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, power to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of these birds and to declare within what periods and limits they may be shot in the Province.

As a rule, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of the said section, in each year grants permission for a limited period and within certain districts to shoot these birds.

ERRATUM.

The description of the picture on page 28 should read:

"LONE CABIN CREEK, LILLOOET.

"A typical winter sheep range."

VICTORIA, B.C. :

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDEN, I.S.O., V.D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1910.

